The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes a Bill Providing for the Rescued Africans.

A Vote at Last on the Davis Resolutions.

The Pacific Telegraph Bill Passes the House.

Discussion of the Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

ELLWOOD FISHER, being summoned to appear before the Covode Committee, most unexpectedly to himself, appeared to-day and testified as follows;

He was one of the three Trustees of the Sloo Company for running mail steamers from New-York and New-Orleans to Aspinwall. The other Trustees were Messrs. ROBERTS and VAN NOSTRAND. The latter having resigned, HORACE F. CLARKE succeeded. My engagement was about four years. During the last Spring W. C. BARNEY called on me, stating that he was the agent of the Livingston and Crocheron steamers, running between New-York, Havana and New-Orleans, and that they would like to carry the mails as far as their line extended, and that it was important to make some arrangement between Havana and San Francisco, and desired to know what could be done. I asked at what price, and Mr. BARNEY replied, only the postages; about $30,000 *per annum*. I agreed to execute the contract if obtained, and so notified the Postmaster-General. The latter objected that the Attorney-General had decided this to be "Inland Service," and not subject to the act of June, 1858, limiting the sea mail service to the postages. I answered his objections, but did not press my point, the final decision being against me. Mr. BARNEY called again and wished me to join him in bidding. I declined to bid for only nine months, but told Mr. BARNEY if he obtained a desirable contract I would execute that part before referred to. I know nothing of JOHNSON's bidding, but afterwards learned that he was acting with the Nicaragua Transit Company, which Company had requested to be allowed to cooperate. This was agreed to, as it held a large amount of SLOO's steamboat property intended for the Tehuantepec route, but which it was necessary to render available on some other route. VANDERBILT was paid $16,000 per month by the Sloo Company not to run the opposition line, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company paid him $30,000 more for three years. Mr. VANDERBILT was to keep down all competition, and used his name and capital to effect that purpose. The total receipts by Mr. VANDERBILT, under this arrangement, were about a million and a half. In June, 1859, I had a long conversation with the President on the subject of the Tehuantepec route. He complained of delay, though Mexico had not. Mr. SLOO owned a majority of the stock, and I explained the difficulties; but the President prepared and dispatched instructions to the Minister in Mexico, directing him to have SLOO's contract abrogated, and have a new contract given to Messrs. BENJAMIN, SLIDELL, HARGOUS and others; but SLOO's contract being protected by the Gadsden Treaty, the President directed Mr. FORSYTH to make a new treaty, and have the new contract protected, Mexico yielded so far as to abrogate the Sloo grant, but refused to protect the new grant by treaty. President BUCHANAN based his extraordinary action on the pretext of the Sloo Company being unable to carry out the contract, and this in face of the fact that the work was going on, and that $700,000 had been spent. Long before the route was ready for use, the mail contract was given a new Company, and $250,000 per annum paid them, although postages amounted to only $5,000. This was a prostitution of the diplomatic and postal powers of the Government to rob one Company for the benefit of another, composed in part of United States Senators.

Mr. WINSLOW—Prostitution is a hard word, Mr. FISHER, to apply to the President.

A REPUBLICAN MEMBER—Yes, Mr. FISHER, that is a harder word than the Republicans are in the habit of using.

WITNESS—It is, Sir; but, nevertheless, it is literally true. The witness continued—The evidence of the facts stated was communicated to the Senate at the First Session of the last Congress. See Executive document, No. 72. This document will show the correspondence with our Minister in Mexico, and prove what I have stated.

Nothing else of special interest was elicited to-day.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Telegraph bill, as passed by the House to-day, I understand, will be acceptable to those previously named in the bill, as they alone can do the work for the sum named. Proposals will, however, occasion much delay which it was desirable to avoid.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS' Pacific Railroad bill was explained by him to the House by the use of a large map suspended in the hall. The bill, however, will become law, providing for only one route.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate continues the discussion of the Davis resolutions, Mr. CRITTENDEN having the floor to-morrow. Those which passed received a full party vote. Only one in dispute lies over, on Senator BROWN's amendment. This will be disposed of to morrow, and the Senate will then commence practical legislation, in which it is now much behind the House of Representatives. An adjournment will no doubt take place on the 18th of June.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

Witnesses before the Judiciary Committee are heaping up testimony against Judge WATROUS, who offers nothing in rebuttal, but relies on a defence before the Senate, where he will establish wholesale perjury on the part of many witnesses, and malice on the part of others.

EXPLORATIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered to sea eight additional engineers, who go to the Brazil Squadron to join exploring parties. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

No positive date is fixed for the departure of the Japanese hence, but it is decided that they will visit the Naval School at Annapolis. They will stop a day in Philadelphia, also in Baltimore. In addition to New-York, they will probably visit West Point and the arms manufacturing establishments at Hartford, and perhaps Springfield.

There has been no serious illness among them since their arrival.

The Japanese Ambassadors visited the Navy-yard to-day, and were received by Commandant BUCHANAN with due courtesy. They were conducted through the various workshops, and subsequently witnessed target practice with heavy ordnance and Dahlgren's rifled cannon. A few experiments were also made with boat howitzers, with all of which they were astonished and delighted. Prince DE JOINVILLE also had an opportunity of seeing the results of the rifled cannon, and was lavish in his praise of this great improvement in naval warfare. A party of the Japanese were this morning on a tour of inspection of Centre Market.

The presiding officer of the Chamber of Representatives of Sardinia has presented to Speaker PENNINGTON, for the United States, thirty-two volumes of the proceedings of the Sardinian Chambers and the Executive documents. The *Chargé d'Affaires*, in making the communication, expresses the hope that their contents may prove interesting, and shares the amicable feelings which actuated his fellow-countrymen.

The Republican Ratification Meeting next Monday is to be held in front of the City Hall. The speakers engaged for the occasion are: Senators WADE, WILSON, HALE, DOOLITTLE, and Representatives WASHBURNE, of Maine, BEALE, BINGHAM and GROW.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called attention to the necessity of doing something at once with the bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the negroes now at Key West. It authorizes the President to enter into a contract with any persons or corporation to receive from the United States authorities the Africans seized on the vessels engaged in the Slave-trade, and to support them for six months from the date of their landing on the Coast of Africa; provided the cost of the same shall not exceed $100 for each person. The President is also authorized to use the vessels of-war to transport them to Africa. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to extend the period during which the negroes are to be supported to not less than one year, instead of six months. Adopted by yeas 25, nays 17.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) opposed the policy of making this appropriation. It did not fall within the obligation of the Government to provide for their support in Africa for so long a period.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) responded, contending that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without proviging for their support.

Mr. DAVIS replied, sustaining his previous position. He offered as an amendment to strike out all of the bill except so much as related simply to sending the negroes back.

Mr. BENJAMIN advocated the bill, and contended that by our treaty stipulations its passage was demanded.

Mr. DAVIS caused the treaty to be read to show that no such obligation existed.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) contended that the negroes were slaves at home, and that if it was inhuman to return them home it was not inhuman to bring them away. As the treaty required it, however, he would send them back, but would not vote money to support them.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) was ready to have the negroes sent back, and to make all suitable provision for them, but nothing more.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected, by yeas 17, nays 38. Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Sudell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulee, Johnson of Arkansas, and Fitzpatrick.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the words "whenever practicable," relating to the duty of United States vessels to carry the negroes back, so as to place them directly under the direction of the President.

Messrs. BENJAMIN and MALLORY said the amendment was totally immaterial. The amendment was lost.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) offered a substitute for the bill authorizing the apprenticeship of the negroes for five years prior to their removal to Africa. The object was to enable them to support themselves when they returned.

Subsequently Mr. MALLORY withdrew his substitute, and the bill was passed by yeas 41, nays 14.

Messrs. CHESTNUT and CLAY did not vote. Mr. MALLORY voted in the affirmative, otherwise the nays on the passage were the same as the yeas on Mr. DAVIS' amendment.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House bill to raise the grade of the Minister to Sardinia, with an amendment, leaving it to the discretion of the President. Laid over.

Mr. DAVIS' resolutions came up. The resolutions read as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext, whether political, moral or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. *Resolved*, That negro Slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element of the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to person or property, so as in the Territories, which are the common possession of the United States, to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally secured to those of every other State.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford, for that as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

5. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution to be admitted as a State of the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new Constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a State, they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

6. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the recaption of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed, and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, have unquestionable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, revolutionary in their effect, and if persisted in must sooner or later lead the States injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judgment as to the proper mode and measure of redress.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Dem.,) read a long speech in opposition thereto, which was imperfectly heard in the gallery.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) defined his position. He said he was one of those who opposed the action on these resolutions until after the Charleston Convention. He intended to vote for them, and maintained that the fourth resolution was based on the Dred Scott decision. He had at one time expressed an opinion differing from the views contained in the resolutions, but he regarded the Dred Scott decision as settling the question, and to that he should yield.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, said that he had intended to offer amendments to the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, but now declined doing so. He, however, read a series of resolutions which he had intended to offer as expressive of his individual views. They take extreme Southern ground, claiming that it is the duty of Congress in organizing the Territories to provide for the protection of slave property. He should, however, vote for the resolutions as the best that could be got.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he had intended to speak in favor of the resolutions, and was sorry he was physically unable to do so; and especially was he sorry that he was unable to reply to the assaults and aspersions of his State by the Senator from Illinois, whose whole argument was to misrepresent the Democracy of Alabama. The Senator from Illinois had garbled resolutions to show that Alabama was in favor of non-intervention. Such never was the case. He defended Mr. YANCEY, and declared himself ready to indorse what was called the "scarlet letter."

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) contended that the resolutions were not intended as a platform for the party. It had always been the habit of deliberative bodies to declare their opinions by resolutions. He defended Missouri against what had been said by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. PUGH.) That State is in favor of the platform of the majority of the Committee at Charleston.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that he had always been ready to vote for the resolutions. He simply wished to reply to the Senator from Ohio (PUGH) that Kentucky was a reliable Democratic State, and he (POWELL) then referred to past elections in that State to sustain his position.

A discussion here ensued between Messrs. PUGH, POWELL and CLAY, in regard to the votes in Charleston and in the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) appealed for a vote. He thought the funeral ceremonies had lasted long enough.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he wanted a vote, but if the thing was to go and Democratic members of the South are to vindicate their States, as New-England had no Democratic representative here, he should feel called upon to speak for New-Hampshire. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS said that as the Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) had left the Democratic Party, he could not be reckoned among the mourners.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he had followed the Democratic flag for twenty years, and till Calhoun's head had taken the place of the principles of the Party.

Mr. MALLORY defended the action of the delegates from Florida, at Charleston.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he should vote against all the resolutions, because he thought the Senate not the place to make party platforms or discuss abstract principles.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.) had very much the same objections. Possibly he might not vote against some of the resolutions standing alone, but he must take them in the connection in which they stand.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (American,) was happy to find the party on the other side of the chamber were in favor of the Union. He thought the doctrine of popular or Squatter Sovereignty led directly to disunion. He though', also, that the doctrine of the Republicans had led to disunion. He had offered the amendment to the resolutions looking to the preservation of the Union.

After further colloquy the vote was taken on the first resolution, which was carried by the following yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Big'er, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pea ce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulee—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson—20.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not vote.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the Senator from Iowa, (HARLAN,) that free discussion on the morality of Slavery, or free speech, or freedom of the Press, never be interfered with, and it was declared as follows: Nays, 36; Yeas, 20.

The vote was the same on the resolution, with the addition of Mr. TRUMBULL's name to the yeas.

The question was taken on the second resolution—Yeas, 36; Nays, 20—same vote as the previous one.

The third resolution was taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (American,) said he had all his life held the doctrine that Congress had power to exclude Slavery from the Territories. If the Supreme Court had decided otherwise, he could not yet concur with them; but on the ground of that decision would vote for this and the ensuing resolution.

The vote stood Ayes 36, Nays 18, Messrs. KING and COLLAMER not voting.

The fourth resolution came up.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) explained, inasmuch as the resolution declared that Congress had power over the Territories, he could not vote for it.

Ayes 35, Nays 21, Mr. PUGH voting in the negative.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution as an amendment.

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr. BROWN moved to strike out the word "not" after the word "does."

Mr. CRITTENDEN said, as he supposed the country was in a state of peace, he thought the existing condition did not require intervention.

Mr. DAVIS thought this a question of fact, while the resolutions were a mere declaration of principles.

Mr. GREEN thought they had better vote the amendment down, and not decide on a question of fact.

Mr. GWINN, of California, (Dem.,) proposed to lay both on the table.

Mr. PUGH said this was the first practical thing in the resolutions. He wanted to know if the resolutions were meant for a platform or as matter of legislation. This was the whole *nub* of the question, and it could not be evaded.

He thanked the Senator from North Carolina, and wanted to know when he was going to settle this question, whether now or after the Presidential election.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) objected to the character of the amendment.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested that they could vote against the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi, and also against that of the Senator from North Carolina, and thus express no opinion by voting both down.

Mr. POWELL said that he should vote both against the proposition of the Senators from Mississippi and from North Carolina.

Mr. LANE explained that he should vote against both, because he did not want to obstruct the passage of the bill.

Mr. MALLORY said he had not requisite information to vote on a question of fact.

Mr. PUGH said that it was a poor principle that was never to be carried into practice. Gentlemen had all the information they ever would have.

Mr. BROWN defended his amendment.

Mr. CRITTENDEN commenced to explain his views, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 24.

The House proceeded to act on the amendment reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Among those concurred in was one appropriating $50,000 for seeds and cuttings to be distributed by the Patent Office.

The bill was passed. Among its appropriations is $1,000,000 for taking the census.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the Senate's Pacific Telegraph bill. He was originally in favor of giving out the contract to the lowest bidder, but he had become convinced that it was not the best plan.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the names of the corporators, Messrs. BARNUM, SEDGWICK and others, and insert that the contract shall be given to the lowest guaranteed bidder, after proposals have been invited sixty days from the passage of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to, 93 against 82.

The bill was passed, 101 against 73.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to advertise for proposals under the direction of the President; the line is to be constructed within two years from some point or points on the west line of Missouri, to unite with Washington, New-York, Boston, New-Orleans, Charleston, and other Atlantic cities, to San Francisco. The parties contracting are to have the right of way for ten years. The Government is not to pay more than $40,000 annually, and to have priority of the line. The rates to the public are to be $3 per ten words.

The House went into the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) addressed the House in favor of the bill. He said that the desire of constructing a railroad to the Pacific was universally concurred in by the whole country. There was not a member in the House who did not admit the necessity of such a means of speedy communication to the Pacific slopes, and to the State of California. He himself looked upon it as one of the most important measures ever submitted to the consideration of the people of the country, and he was now determined, so far as was in his power, to exhibit the question in such a form as to bring it to a final conclusion. It was an undertaking which imperatively demanded the fullest consideration from the hands of the representatives of the People. It must be kept aloof from all the influences of trickery, or fraud, or parsimony, for such a great national work would never be brought to a successful issue if any influences of this kind would be allowed to operate in its management. There was but one feeling as to the desirability of constructing this great national line, and there was but one response given from one end of the country to the other, wherever the question was discussed, in favor of its immediate initiation. Under these circumstances, it might appear idle in him to speak in favor of the measure here; but he was impelled to do so from the fact of being the Chairman of the Committee who had drawn up the report. The great difficulty which met the Committee arose, not from any opposition to the measure, or doubt of its practicability, or doubt of its necessity, but from fixing on the details. The necessity for and the utility of such a work when completed was universally conceded. The voice of the people, expressed in their State Legislatures, expressed through their representatives in Congress, and expressed in popular conventions, had long since spoken out in favor of the work, and had stamped it as one of the most important and vital questions before the country. As to the importance of it, he would say that the largest Committee which had sat during any session of Congress had unanimously reported in favor of it, and of the route laid down, and urged its importance to the Government and to the country, as a military means of communication, as a means of postal communication, and for the commercial benefits it offered to the whole country. In opening up a communication with the distant States and Territories of the Union. As a means of defence to the Pacific possessions it was of vital importance; and in that aspect, if it had no other recommendation, it was worthy the attention of the House. When they considered the isolated and unprotected position of California, its great distance from the eastern settlements of the State, and the difficulty of reaching them should an emergency arise, the House would at once see the necessity of this great national route. He must say that, in case of war, or indeed during times of peace, the expense and difficulties and dangers of transporting men, stores, munitions of war, to those distant Territories, was so great that it rendered a speedy means of communication absolutely imperative. The present route was often red with internal war, and overrun with hostile tribes, which rendered it very unsafe for the transport of munitions of war. In case of a war breaking out with any foreign Power, the first blow struck would be against California, entirely unprotected and removed from aid. Her wealth, and the prosperity of her people, and its importance now, and its growing importance in the future—her gold mines and her silver mines—would at once attract the avarice of a foreign foe, who would not only take possession of it for the time being, but might determine on its occupation in the future. He did not doubt but that in such an event the people of California would be able to defend themselves. They had men, but they had not the arms or material of war, and this material could not be transported there in time of war. There were millions at stake, and most important interests were jeopardized, even on considering this question in a military point of view; and in this view it commended itself to the Government of the country. But in the absence of all considerations of this nature, the commercial advantages to be derived from such a route were incalculable. They required to have speedy communication with their friends in California, so that they might derive to the fullest extent the benefits and advantages of the developements and resources of their possessions, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic—military, postal and commercial necessities; and the most important interests of the whole country demanded a Pacific Railroad as a means of securing prosperity in peace and repelling hostilities in time of war. And the fact that the country was now at peace, and was not likely to be disturbed by war, ought not to give too much security, and ought not to weigh against the consideration of the importance of the project in a military point of view, or it ought to be remembered that, let it be commenced when it may, it would require ten years to complete it. Looking forward, then, through those ten years, it would be hard to calculate the growth in wealth, population and importance, of California and Oregon, Washington, and the other Territories that will spring into existence in that time, and which will create a greater necessity for this line. Supposing Congress took up the question and fairly considered it, the next question was, where ought such a railroad to be constructed, and by what means could it be best laid down? He would make it an object of general competition to the people of the whole country. It had been said that it would be impossible to induce capitalists to engage in such an enterprise; but under the provisions of the bill there would be no want of capital. All that was necessary for the Government to do was to lay down the line and the particular route it was to take, and there would be no want of capital. Mr. CURTIS then pointed out, on a map exhibited in the hall for the purpose, the route which had been adopted and recommended by the Committee. The great object kept in view by the Committee principally was to lay down this route through a country where it would be of the easiest access to the whole country—of access to the growing population of Pike's Peak, the Great Salt Lake and California, direct to San Francisco, as well as from the different States North and South. To this latter end it is proposed to lay down two branch lines, one commencing south from Missouri, for the benefit of the Southern States, and the other commencing in Iowa, both gradually converging for two hundred miles till they reached the Grand Trunk line. One of the advantages of this line was that it would be two hundred and eighty miles shorter than any other that could be proposed. He then proceeded to state the provisions of the bill as published, and concluded by again urging the importance and necessity of entering upon the project at once.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union. He did so because he thought it impossible that a bill involving interests of such magnitude, and upon which many amendments would be moved, could be properly considered and discussed under the rules of the House.

The motion was supported and opposed by members, but finally prevailed, and the bill was made the special order for Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. REAGAN offered an amendment, making the corporators named the trustees for the Company to be hereafter organized under their auspices, and to prevent stock-jobbers from enriching themselves and breaking down the enterprise. He did not believe an honest bill could pass.

The House adjourned, the bill pending.

The Slaver William.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CASE.

The following is the President's Message, and the letters accompanying, on this subject, sent on Tuesday to the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1860.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, the copy of a letter dated yesterday from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating the copy of a letter addressed to him on the 13th instant, by FERNANDO J. MORENO, Marshal of the Southern District of Florida. From this it appears that Lieut. STANLEY, of the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, captured the bark *William* with about 350 African negroes on board, on the south side of Cuba, near the Isle of Pines, and brought her into Key West on the 12th instant. These negroes have doubtless been delivered to the Marshal; and those captured on board the *Wildfire* will make the number in his custody about one thousand. More may be daily expected at Key West, which, both on account of a deficiency of water and provisions, and its exposure to yellow fever, is one of the worst spots for an African negro depot which could be found on the coast of the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEPARMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 21, 1860.

SIR: On the 16th instant I had the honor to forward to you a copy of a letter, received at this Department from the United States Marshal of the Southern District of Florida, in relation to the capture of the slaver *Wildfire*, having on board 507 Africans; and I now enclose, herewith, a copy of another letter just received from Marshal MORENO, informing me of the capture of the bark *William*, with 350 Africans, by the United States steamer *Wyandotte*.

I have respectfully to suggest that, inasmuch as it will be most difficult and expensive to provide for the accommodation and safe-keeping of so large a number of Africans, it is of the highest importance that early measures be taken for their removal from Key West. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
KEY WEST, May 12, 1860.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 10th inst., of communicating to the Department the capture of the bark *Wildfire*, with 507 Africans on board, by the United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Commanding CRAVEN, and of the arrival of the bark and captives at this port. I have made every provision that the limited means at my command will permit me for for their safe-keeping and comfort, and am pleased to say that only twenty deaths have occurred since they were landed.

I have now to inform the Department that the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, Lieutenant Commanding FABIUS STANLEY, with the prize bark *William*, with about 550 Africans on board, arrived here last night.

The bark was captured on the south side of Cuba, near the Isle of Pines. I shall endeavor to relieve Capt. STANLEY of his charge as soon as I can complete the additions to the temporary quarters put up by me for the accommodation of the *Wildfire's* cargo.

I must call the attention of the Department to the great necessity of removing these Africans from here at the earliest possible moment. Their continuance here for a period of two or three months will exhaust the supply of water on the island, and will render it necessary for me to charter a vessel, and send to Havana, the nearest port to this, for a supply. The supply of provisions is also small, and with this unexpected addition to our population, will soon be consumed. I have ordered a supply of stores to be sent to me from Charleston, but it is extremely doubtful if they will reach here by the 21st inst., owing to injuries sustained by the steamer *Isabel* to her machinery on her last voyage from Havana to this port, on the 16th inst.

I would respectfully suggest to the department, (if it is the design of the Government to make Key West the depôt for recaptured Africans,) that authority be given me to build such quarters, storehouses, cisterns, &c., as may be deemed necessary for the accommodation of the same; also that a full supply of stores and other clothing be sent me at the earliest moment.

I avail myself of the departure of the United States steamer *Seminole*, (Commander PAINE, United States navy, to sail to-day for Norfolk,) to forward this hastily written dispatch.

When recently in Washington I made application to the President for the use of Fort Taylor for the accommodation of recaptured Africans, which he declined granting. I have the honor to again renew my application for the use of the forts and the buildings adjacent thereto which are not at present occupied, for the accommodation of such receptives as may be brought here during the Summer.

I trust the requisition for funds forwarded to the Department will be granted at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FERNANDO MORENO,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Hon. JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

THE K. G. C.'S IN TEXAS.—A Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta* says: "There have been encamped above here for some time about 200 K. G. C.'s, as they are called, but they are about to be dismissed on furlough, as it is said, Gen. RENEAU, from Tennessee, is here—came on the last boat from New-Orleans and brought the orders. This is probably the end of this Utopian scheme. If men knew Mexico, they would not risk their means to gain a country, which, when possessed, will be nearly valueless to such as go in there. All that is valuable is now in private hands, and no good man would be concerned in taking it from them by force. In war civilized nations respect private rights. I would add, that it is universally conceded that these men, K. G. C.'s, have been irreproachable in their conduct while out here, and retire leaving behind them the very best reputation."

Mr. J. Ashton Bostock has presented to the Royal Society the Electrical Machine constructed by Dr. Priestley, which had been bequeathed to Mr. Bostock's father, the late Dr. J. Bostock.

PRESIDENTIAL.

JOHN BELL IN LOUISVILLE.

A SERENADE BY HIS FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS—SPEECH OF MR. BELL IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday Night, May 17, 1860.

Mr. BELL this evening has been serenaded at the Galt House, and, after a handsome introduction by Gov. MOREHEAD, has made some earnest and patriotic remarks to a fair and attentive audience.

It was the first time he had ever addressed Kentuckians on Kentucky soil, and he felt profoundly thankful for the respect now shown him as the standard-bearer of the Union Party by so many Kentuckians. The selection of him above all others—many more worthy—by the very distinguished Convention at Baltimore, was an honor of which he felt most proud. If only the sentiment which pervaded that body and animated him could be infused throughout the country by the Union Party, posterity in all ages would call that organization blessed. A vast proportion of both the other parties are still at heart loyal and national, but their heads have been misled and blinded by ambitious, avaricious and reckless party leaders, who are for themselves first, and for the Union afterwards, or not at all.

The object of the new party is to inspire the would-be conservative masses of the other parties with a deep sense of their country's peril, to cultivate and attain an alliance with them, to induce them to throw off party trammels and yokes, to arrest, subdue and control extremists, radicals and disunionists on both sides; to frown down and crush out sectionalism everywhere, to suppress and extinguish the direful partisan Slavery agitation, and to revolutionize the policy and the practices of this Government,—now so corrupt, disorganizing and destructive—mortifying and alarming every enlightened and independent American, and derided and scorned by foreigners and foreign nations.

An American citizen, when abroad, no longer displays his once Roman-like title; he tries rather to hide it. The liberal statesmen of Europe no longer make the United States the standing theme of their admiration.

Unless there be a speedy revolution and regeneration, the destiny of our country will soon be determined. Twenty years or less will tell the story and close the scene. Let things go on as they are going, and within a decade or two we shall be involved in a fratricidal war, then in universal anarchy, and finally fall into the embrace and submit to the tender mercies of a military despotism.

The Union Party can save the country, if the masses will rally round its standard. Though only six months old, it is already a host within itself; and it is daily gathering recruits from the other parties, and will soon have in its ranks the large reserve force not identified with any party. Many thousand old Whigs in New-York, Massachusetts, and throughout the land, who of late rarely or never vote, and many who have voted with Republicans or Democrats, will rouse up and flock to the Union flag. Who shall say that the chances of this third or middle party do not, at present, appear as good, or even better than those of either of the other? (Mr. BELL repeated this question several times.) There is much reason to hope for the best. But even if defeated, this Union movement will set a memorable example, and will manifest a strength and vitality and capacity for development that will serve to check, and curb, and awe the rampant sectionalism North and South.

He would not discuss the Slavery questions. They had been discussed enough. For the Union's sake, hush them at once and forever. He was averse to the endless and profitless Slavery agitation, always had been and would be. Whoever knows him and his public life, knows this. His full and complete record showed his position on Slavery and on all questions which have concerned the country for many years. He had always been true to what he considered the interests of the nation. Wherever he was, before his constituents or in Congress, after due deliberation he had always taken his stand for what he deemed right, just, fair and patriotic, and firmly adhered to it at every hazard and though political defeat ution stared him in the face. He appealed to the American people, and to American history, for the vindication and verification of his course, his counsels, his predictions and his warning. One or both will sooner or later vindicate him.

When Mr. BELL closed Gov. MOREHEAD was called for. He responded gracefully and eloquently. He denounced the Republican Party, declared he never would directly or indirectly aid in a Republican's election, and deprecated the disunion tendency of both the Northern and the Southern agitators. The ascendancy of either would mean the feud which threatens to sever us. He had often told fire-eating Mississippians and Alabamians they should wait for Kentucky to give the word for disunion if it must come. In that awful event, Kentucky, with her more than seven hundred miles of frontier, will have the brunt to bear—will be the battle-ground, the Flanders of America. The cotton States would derive no advantage from disruption, while Kentucky and her neighbors would be deluged in fraternal blood. The Union Party will succeed if *the people* will rise up and speak *their* mind. PONTIAC.

MR SEWARD'S LETTER.

A HEARTY SUPPORT PLEDGED TO LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

The Central Republican Committee has received the following letter from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting to ratify the nomination of Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN:

AUBURN, May 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I will not affect to conceal the sensibility with which I have received the letters in which you and so many other respected friends have tendered to me expressions of renewed and enduring confidence. These letters will remain with me as assurances in future years that, although I was not unwilling to await, even for another age, the vindication of my political principles, yet that they did, nevertheless, receive the generous support of many good, wise, and patriotic men of my own time.

Such assurances, however made, under the circumstances now existing, derive their priceless value largely from the fact that they steal upon me through the channels of private correspondence, and altogether unknown to the world. You will at once perceive that such expressions would become painful to me and justly offensive to the community, if they should be allowed to take on any public or conventional form of manifestation. For this reason, if it were respectful and consistent with your own public purposes, I would have delayed my reply to you until I could have had an opportunity of making it verbally next week on my way to Washington, after completing the arrangements for the repairs upon my dwelling here, rendered necessary by a recent fire.

The same reason determines me also to decline your kind invitation to attend the meeting in which you propose some demonstrations of respect to myself, while so justly considering the nominations which have been made by the recent National Convention at Chicago. At the same time it is your right to have a frank and candid exposition of my own opinions and sentiments on that important subject.

My friends know very well that, while they have always generously made my promotion to public trusts their own exclusive care, mine has only been to execute them faithfully, so as to be able at the close of their assigned terms to resign them into the hands of the people without forfeiture of the public confidence. The presentation of my name to the Chicago Convention was thus their act, not mine. The disappointment, therefore, is their disappointment, not mine. It may have found them unprepared. On the other hand, I have no sentiment either of disappointment or discontent; for who in any possible case could, without presumption, claim that a great national party ought to choose him for its candidate for the first office in the gift of the American people? I find in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory to me as if it had been framed with my own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it eminent and able Republicans, with whom I have cordially cooperated in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellent creed. I cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support.

I trust, moreover, that those with whom I have labored so long that common service in a noble cause has created between them and myself relations of personal friendship unsurpassed in the experience of political men, will indulge me in a confident belief that no sense of disappointment will be allowed by them to hinder or delay, or in any way to embarrass, the progress of that cause to the consummation which is demanded by a patriotic regard to the safety and welfare of the country and the best interests of mankind.

I am, sincerely and respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. Charles C. Nott, Wm. H. Bull, A. J. Williamson, C. S. Spencer and F. W. Shepherd—for the Republican Central Committee.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. CHASE—INDORSEMENT OF THE NOMINEES.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 21st, Columbus, Ohio, was brilliantly illuminated with bonfires and fireworks, in honor of the Chicago nominations. An immense ratification meeting was held at

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Debate on Slavery—Rev. Pennell Coombe and Rev. Norvall Wilson on the Inexpediency of a Change of Rule—Rev. Granville Moody on the Moral Aspects of the Question—The Speakers—What they said, and how they said it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NINETEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

Every available place in St. James' Hall was occupied this morning. No histrionic display there was ever greeted by such a throng as saw the curtain rise upon the drama of the day.

Bishop SCOTT took the Chair to-day, and Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of New-Jersey, conducted the religious exercises. The responses to his fervent prayer for Divine guidance in the deliberations of the day were loud and deep.

Rev. WM. HUNTER, of Western Virginia, made an ineffectual effort to procure the recision of the resolution limiting each speaker to 30 minutes. Several memorials with regard to Slavery, lay delegation, the presiding eldership, and other matters of equal moment, were presented,—among them a statement from Rev. Dr. PETER CARTWRIGHT, containing charges against the book-agents in regard to business transactions connected with the publication of his autobiography, which was referred to a Special Committee.

It was 10¼ o'clock before the decks were cleared for action, and Rev. CALVIN KINGSLY, Chairman of the Committee on Slavery, asked that the resolutions appended to his report be read. That done, Mr. KINGSLY moved the adoption of the first one. He said he intended to make no argument now on this report. He would say for himself, and he believed that they were ready to go to a vote without a debate, though they did not demand that a vote should be so taken. Mr. COOMBE, he understood, desired to make some remarks. They shook off all the responsibility for any excitement that might grow out of a debate. While they neither said there should or should not be a debate, they were willing that there should or should not be one, as the minority pleased. The members of the Committee on Slavery would bear him witness that the utmost Christian kindness and consideration had characterized the discussion in Committee, and he hoped it might characterize the debate here. He loved all his brethren, and he believed that if there was aught unpleasant about this debate, it would grow out of the manner in which it was conducted. He hoped there would not be.

Rev. PENNELL COOMBE, of Philadelphia, wanted to know whether Mr. KINGSLY spoke for himself or for the majority.

Mr. KINGSLY spoke for the majority.

Mr. COOMBE, to whom the opening of the debate on the part of the minority had been committed, arose amid deep silence. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT, I propose to ask the Conference the following questions:

1. What is the *question* at issue?
2. Who are the *parties* to the question?
3. What are the *reasons* assigned for the change proposed?
4. What will be the *result* of the change, if made?
5. Has the General Conference the *right* to make this change?

He called attention to the fact that the question before them was not as to the morality of Slaveholding. On that question there was no difference of opinion in the Methodist Church. The question at issue, therefore, was, whether the Discipline should be changed, as it at present exists, so as to forbid the holding as well as the buying and selling of slaves. This agitation had grown up from the efforts of men who are practically ignorant of the system of Slavery, and who base their arguments upon theory only. Those who opposed the change were from the border Conferences mainly, who were practically acquainted with the system, and who were unanimously opposed to the action recommended by the majority of the Committee. Mr. COOMBE then briefly and rapidly reviewed the petitions which had been sent in, and showed their sectional character. The testimony relied upon by the majority was all from one section of the Church; but even here there was a division of opinion. Petitions against the proposed change had come from every part of the Church, while not one in favor of that measure had come from the border Conferences. On this subject the border Conferences were united, while their opponents were divided. He then proceeded to consider the reasons assigned by the majority for the change in detail. It was asserted by them that much of the present chapter on the subject of Slavery has become obsolete, and is practically disregarded, owing to the present laws of Slave States. Do the majority intend to say that the Church should place herself in a position of defiance to the State, and require our members to do what the laws will not permit to be done? If so, do they expect the State to protect the Church in that position? After the 4th of June next the law of Maryland will absolutely prohibit emancipation. It is nearly so now. What will you do with your new rule then? As to this change of the chapter being either obsolete or disregarded, so far as the Philadelphia Conference is concerned, I deny it. That chapter is not obsolete, nor is it disregarded. Let those who make the charge produce their evidence, and we are ready to meet it. It is alleged that the present rule makes one law for the official and another for the private members. This has always been the law, and it is right that it should be so. Is not the standard for office in the Church higher than that of membership?

This was the very position taken by the Northern delegates in the case of Bishop ANDREWS, which led to the division of 1844. Had he been a member of the Georgia Conference only they would not have disturbed him, but because he was an officer of the whole Church, though he could not free his slaves, they declared that the holding of them disqualified him for his official position.

The third reason adduced is the differences of opinion as to the meaning of the present rule. Who is responsible for these differences of opinion? The border men are not. After 1844, no serious difference existed until the Northern men raised the question of change. The majority report quotes the Bishops' address of 1840 to show the necessity of changing the rule, when that address only recommended an explanation of it. I will quote from the same address the opinion of these Bishops. They say and advise first the position of the Church is that of WESLEY; secondly, the rules on Slavery should be, "due regard to the laws of the States, and not require emancipation when the State will not permit the slave to enjoy freedom;" thirdly, the holding of slaves should not be made a test of membership; fourthly, rules made by the Church in violation of this principle, she has been compelled to repeal; fifthly, their solemn conviction that no new rules should be made.

6. Their most earnest advice to the minority to "lay aside all interference with relations authorized and established by civil law, and apply themselves wholly to the special duties of their high and holy calling, and teach and enforce the moral obligations of the Gospel in all the different relations of society."

7. A prediction that the interference of the ministry with the civil relations of Slavery would tend to destroy its influence. The ministry has disregarded this advice, and is reaping the results predicted.

The present rule, it is said, does not embody the true doctrine of the Church on the subject. The majority declare the true doctrine of the Church to be, that holding a slave is equally criminal with the buying and selling, and subject to the same discrimination. This proves that these men do not understand the subject. Let us look at the matter in the light of experience. The buying and selling of a slave is the personal act of the buyer or seller. The holding of a slave may be, and among *our* people generally is, without their consent and beyond their control. The purchase or sale of a slave, among our members, is exceedingly rare. Nine-tenths of the slaves held come to them by inheritance or marriage. In many cases, neither husband nor wife has any volition or control in the matter. They are either entailed on the children, or the law will not admit of emancipation. The law compels no man to buy or sell, but it does compel men to hold. Holding, therefore, may be a matter of necessity; buying and selling is a matter of choice. Will any prudent man say then that holding is in the same position as buying or selling? The doctrine of the majority is not the doctrine of the Church. Our fathers understood this subject much better than their so-called "genuine sons," and hence they did not place *holding* on an equal footing with buying and selling. If it is replied to this that we must discriminate, I ask, where is the authority to do so? It is not in the rule. That is absolute, and no distinction is made.

The charge against us is disproved by the testimony of those who are above the suspicion of candid men. It is made in the face of the testimony of their own Anti-Slavery Committee at the last General Conference. That Committee published to the world after a careful and patient examination of the facts in the case, that the border men had done all that they religiously believed was in their power, to carry out the provisions of the Discipline.

They have done this in the public papers and in tracts scattered broadcast over the land. They have published with evident pleasure the grossest slanders upon the authority of *private* letters from men who are afraid to give their names to the world. They have used the statements of those whose reliability has been impeached, and whose character, to say the least of it is not beyond reproach in the North and East. A few leading men, with such weapons in their hands, have gone forth and waged a relentless warfare against the purity and integrity of our ministry and membership. Not content with this, they have arraigned our Bishops before the bar of public opinion, and accused them of prostituting their high and holy office for the protection of wicked Pro-Slavery men. Is it any wonder then that our enemies outside of the Church, and the thoughtless men within its pale, have repeated and believed these accusations? Has not the world good reason to believe these statements, when they are circulated by men holding the ministerial office in the Church which they slander and abuse? Is the Church on the border to be sacrificed because these few infatuated men have led the people astray? If either portion of the Church *must* suffer, the North should bear the largest share, for in the North the evil has its origin.

Will this action satisfy the North? I answer, "No." It is not intended to satisfy the North, except for the present. The design of the leaders in this movement is to do as little as possible now. They intend to "man the posts," by filling our editorial chairs with their own friends, and thus prepare the Church for greater and more decided action. I ask an answer to this question. Who is willing to receive the present proposition as a finality in this matter? If the question be evaded we shall take it for granted.

Again, will this action extirpate Slavery? There is not a man on this floor who believes it will have any such result. All that is expected from it is the advantage of the declaration in the North, and this received, the Border may do as it chooses with the administration of the law.

If the Discipline be changed, what will be the result? It will most seriously disturb the peace of the Church in the Free States. The reason assigned by at least one member of the Committee on Slavery why petitions were not circulated in his Conference was this very fact. They began, but it was soon found to be likely to produce dissension, and they abandoned the design for that cause only. Look at the host of official men who have sent their protest against the action. Will these men be likely to keep quiet if this report be adopted? Brethren had better be warned in time, or the Church in the North will learn wisdom by the things she will suffer. I leave this point to be amplified by the delegates from Free States.

Have we the right to do this thing? I do not mean the *power*, but the *right*, according to the doctrine of the majority report:

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them; for this is the LAW and Prophets."

The brethren of the Border did not bring Slavery into the Church, and are not responsible for it. Now, then, let each man in the majority look into this moral mirror which God has hung up before all humanity, and ask himself this question: "If I were in the position of our brethren in the Border, would I have a right to desire that they should do unto me as I am now trying to do unto them?

Will this action be loving thy neighbor as thyself?

2. Have we the right according to the *law of the Church?* The law of the Church requires, before the General Conference can change the letter or meaning of any one of our general rules, that we shall have the assent of two-thirds of all the members of the Annual Conferences who were present and voting. We have asked this consent with three different rules, one of which is similar to the one now proposed and identified with the spirit of this new chapter. What is the result? The Erie rule has received but 1,795 votes, the Providence rule only 1,242, and the Cincinnati rule but 319, and this too out of nearly 7,000 men entitled to vote. Several of the Conferences voted for two, and others for the three rules, thus giving two and three votes to each man. Now if we count all the votes for all the rules, as given for one rule, they number but 3,356, or less than one-half the men entitled to vote. Does not the constitutional law of the Church forbid any change at the present session? I conclude, therefore, that this General Conference has no legal right to make any change in the Discipline.

Take now the membership. Out of nearly 1,000,000 of members, but 45,857 have asked for a change of any kind. About 35,000 of them came from 12 Conferences out of 47. But one out of every 22 have asked for a change, and they differ widely as to the change they desire. Recognizing the rights of the membership to a voice in this matter, can the General Conference claim the right to change the discipline, or can the delegates, as representatives, vote for it? Again: Do our Anti-Slavery principles and position as a church, give us the moral right to make this change? We have now a law which forbids official members holding slaves, except as a matter of necessity. This chapter, proposed as a substitute, is said by its advocates to be a declaration only. They say it is not a law. It will therefore place the Church in a position where she has no law which prohibits slaveholding by either the ministry or the official membership. This is going back from our former position, instead of advancing.

In conclusion, the change proposed by the majority is opposed to the law laid down in their report and to the constitutional law of the Church. I therefore use the words of the chapter and say: "This report is contrary to the law of God and nature; it is inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that rule in our discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us to do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind." I therefore affectionately admonish all the members of this General Conference to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its defeat by all lawful and Christian means.

Rev. GRANVILLE MOODY (Cincinnati) said the irrepressible conflict was upon them. The first gun had been fired. He was surprised to hear the brother say that the question of the moral character of American Slavery was not on this floor in connection with this report. He was in favor of the majority report. As against the Slavery that existed in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the country, he wished to present twenty counts. [Applause.]

First, Slavery reduced a man to the condition of a thing, and made him the mere appendage of another man's being. He urges his brethren to consider the exceeding sinfulness of Slavery. What right had a man to hold in bondage his fellow-man, fashioned in the same clay, and bearing equally the image of the Creator? He held his personal liberty not for what he was worth, but for the reason that he was an immortal soul, and all who had the same attributes as he were entitled to the same liberty. Strong men might rob them of it, but could not destroy their right to it. Slavery took from a man these rights and placed him on the footing of bales of cotton, or horses or oxen. It sunk immortal man into merchandise. It nullified his right to himself. If he appropriated his own earnings he was a thief, and if he asserted a right to the possession of himself he was in insurrection. He might be sold at auction like any other chattel. In a word, American Slavery robbed a man of his manhood, and, therefore, was he in favor of the majority report. Again, Slavery put asunder what God had put together. It separated wives and husbands, and denied to children a parent's fostering care. It made a home a brothel. It offered a premium to licentiousness. It had called into being infamous laws. It had set morals at naught, and had blasphemously claimed a position in the Church, and that it was founded on the Word of God. It was in utter and absolute antagonism to the golden rule. No man would be willing himself to be a slave; therefore was he for the majority report. Slavery was a violation of the Divine law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The institution was at direct issue with the Bible. WESLEY had said, what had become axiomatic, that Slavery was "the sum of all villainies." If all that was recognized as morality was overthrown, American Slavery might be declared to be just, but otherwise not. Well might they say with JEFFERSON, of Virginia, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just." Now, should the Church encourage this country to continue the land of the free and the home of the slave? This pet crime was truly an abomination. Let none talk of the right of the slaveholder to his slave, and of the laws which sanctioned such a claim. There was a law above the laws of man, written by the finger of God, which declared Slavery a great wrong. He feared that their forbearance for the sake of peace had been leading them on to an intestine war. The Church should speak out—hold the light up that the darkness might comprehend the light. Paul had been despised when he asserted the rights of man, but his words had lived to cheer many a slave in his toil. He rejoiced that the principles of freedom were found in the Bible—the *magna et maxima charta* of human rights. Sir, continued Mr. MOODY, we are encouraged to prosecute our glorious task in pleading the cause of the oppressed, and opening our mouths for the Dumb. We have been long in the minority. The history of minorities is full of hope to the philanthropist and Christian. Enoch was in a minority all his days. Noah had only seven with him when he preached righteousness. Lot was fearfully in the minority when he left Sodom. Moses, the Divinely commissioned emancipator, was vastly in the minority among the lordly slaveholders of Egypt when, in the name of God Almighty, he demanded the immediate emancipation of 2,000,000 of slaves from the brick-yards and fields of that ancient oppressor, whom God immersed in vengeful waters whilst he was endeavoring to execute the Fugitive Slave law of Egypt (laughter) on the slaves who were fleeing from his power to Canada,—I mean Canaan,—and who found seasonable and sufficient aid when God opened the underground railroad, of which the fiery, cloudy pillar was the glorious head-light, in their enterprise to secure their God-given rights of life and liberty. Behold! fear-hurried and heaven-guided, they pass down and over the untraveled road, and gain the other shore; they are all up—all out—old man and all! And now rises the wildest, grandest and sublimest song which ever burst from human lips—the song of the fugitives! The headlong, vindictive slaveholder—burning with rage—thirsting for revenge—with marshals whom five pieces of silver would bribe to haste—all hasten to follow on the fugitives' track into the sea; when, at Jehovah's fiat, gravitation reasserts her ancient law, and the mighty mountains of angry waters roll over, and the ancient slaveholders, with Pharoah at their head, perish in the midst of a miracle!

Mr. MOODY rapidly adduced the points in the Bible which related to Slavery, and, with frequent quotations from the Scriptures and the poets, enforced his sentiments against Slavery. If the majority report was sent forth by this Conference, it would bring peace to many homes and hope to the oppressed.

Rev. NORVALL WILSON, of Baltimore, next addressed the Conference. He hesitated somewhat, he said, to call this a discussion, in view of the history of the period before them, and the exhibition of the morning. Freedom of discussion was loudly advocated in this country, but it often degenerated into idle agitation. This "discussion" commenced in 1836 with SCOTT, HORTON & Co. The tirade they had heard this morning was quite in keeping with Mr. SCOTT's speeches in 1836. Brethren cited with admiration the names of CLARKSON, WILBERFORCE and their compeers. But did these men take their stand against the position of the Christian Church? Had they endeavored to introduce new theories into the Church? No! They went into the House of Commons,—the legislative body that had control of the whole matter,—and continued their efforts there till they were successful. If those who so zealously and cruelly persecuted those who were at the scene of action left the remedy to those who had the entire control of this matter, they would do what was eminently proper. He doubted whether any new light had been brought out by the "discussion." He presumed there was general unanimity of sentiment here with regard to the point to which the last speaker had spoken, but the question here was, should they cut off from them that large territory in which they now labored, or should they, in a true Christian spirit, continue to regard the servant as equal to his master, and labor for the redemption of both. He saw no good in the fanatical repetition of stale remarks about the evil of Slavery. He was from a slaveholding State, and with regard to that portion of their territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, where he had chosen to locate in accordance with the apostolic injunction to lead a quiet, peaceable life, because there was as little fanaticism of any kind there as anywhere; there was as much primeval Wesleyan Methodism there as there was in any other part of the country. The people from that corner of Maine, who had sent memorials against several proposed changes of the Discipline, including the change of the rule on Slavery, he doubted not were good Methodists, who knew the value of the terse rule of WESLEY—"Don't mend our rules, but keep them." After the question which now agitated them had received the deliberate consideration of their fathers, perhaps as far back as 1816, they had settled down upon the rules as they now were. All the attempts to change the rule had resulted injuriously. He, though he resided in a Slave State, was as free to speak as any here, and was not necessarily identified with any section. Now, what was the condition of affairs in the Northern Conferences? They had had a small exhibition of it in the case of one Conference recently. The commencement of the present agitation had been greatly like the rise of that radicalism which had resulted in secession before. The people had been diverted from their proper Christian work, and something called "Nazaritism" had sprung up, and, he was told, had largely infected the Conferences here. If they devoted themselves to political matters, the affairs of the Church would suffer. If he regarded himself as the advocate of inhumanity, he would change his position immediately. But he put it to them, on the other side, whether they were not the advocates of inhumanity in endeavoring to remove the light of the Gospel from the lowest of the Earth. Nothing that this Conference could do could overthrow the laws under which Slavery existed. If they were overthrown by them it must be by moral influences. If there were any here who, for the sake of popularity at home, were willing to support the proposed measures, their principles of right must be at a very low ebb. If brethren considered the matter dispassionately, he was sure they would not adopt the majority report. The Golden Rule did not require that if one rode in a carriage, another should; that an agrarian rule should prevail; but that all, according to the dictates of their own consciences, should act with benevolence and justice towards their brothers, and answer for it to the Master,—each for himself. The Border brethren had consciences, and they were as much exercised about this Slavery Question as their brothers here.

At this point Mr. WILSON's time expired, and the Conference was declared to be adjourned.

The minority had decidedly the best of the argument to-day, and it is no prejudgment of the point at issue, and no reflection upon him who spoke for the majority. The Conservatives had two out of the three speeches, and spoke directly to the point. Mr. MOODY made an excellent Anti-Slavery speech; with a variety of illustration and argument which surprised, and an eloquence which captivated his hearers, he labored to prove that Slavery was a sin. But that is not a disputed question in the Church, and is not the issue which the Conference is trying. Conceding it to be an evil, it is asked, Should the proposed change of the General Rule be made? The contrast between the speakers was a striking one. Mr. COOMBE is a stout, middle-aged gentleman, and reminded one of the portraitures of the founder of the City of Brotherly Love, whence he comes. He speaks rapidly and loudly, very distinctly and with frequent gesticulation. In these respects Mr. MOODY resembles him—only he is "a little more so." He is a specimen of the Western orator, so well typified by the blind preacher in one of his lectures. He is tall, long-armed, but not lank. While he is speaking he turns alternately hither and thither, and swings his arms violently, as if he were practicing calisthenics. He spoke to-day at the top of his lungs, and with great rapidity, evidently laboring to finish his extended remarks before his thirty minutes should flee away. Mr. WILSON, on the contrary, spoke with marked deliberation, and seemed calm, collected and unmindful of everything except the work before him. He is a tall, slim, quiet looking man, and in nothing he had before said in the Conference had there been any promise of what he gave us to-day.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Appointment of a Season for Special Prayer—Are Private Theatricals and Social Dancing Allowable?—The State of Foreign Missions—Shall the Boards be Reorganized?—Report of the Finance Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, May 21, 1860.

FOURTH DAY.

The first half hour of the morning session was spnet as usual in devotional exercises. Dr. JNO. DEWITT was received and duly recognized as delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church. Dr. ZOCHE, Chairman of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence, stated that but 70 out of 170 Presbyteries had handed in the papers on this subject, and called for more returns. Rev. E. F. BAIRD presented a memorial from the Presbytery of Tombecbee on the subject of a Church Commentary, proposing to appoint a Committee to determine whether it was practicable; if so to digest a plan for its execution, and propose it to the next Assembly.

Dr. BAIRD moved the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject, to report on the character of this commentary, the responsibility of the Assembly in the undertaking, the feasibility of the plan and all other matters connected with it. Dr. HODGE seconded the motion, which was thereupon carried. A motion to reconsider was lost. This Committee was to report, at the next Assembly, and it was understood that the Assembly did not commit itself to anything by the appointment.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT read the Report of the Committee on Domestic Missions, which was then received. Dr. SCOTT recapitulated the evidences of progress, as evidenced by the increase of laborers and contributions, and urged the duty of active effort on the part of Presbyteries who had as yet taken no action in the matter. He enlarged upon the other items of the Report and closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of renewed effort. We give an abstract containing the most interesting and important statements of the Report.

The number of missionaries in commission March 1, 1859, was 408, to which have been added, to March 1, 1860, 283 making the whole number 691, and more by 91 than the year previous.

The number of churches and missionary stations who, or in part supplied, (as far as reported,) by our missionaries, is 1,179.

The number of newly organized churches is 53.

The number of admissions on examination is 2,665, and on certificate 2,113: making a total of admissions of 4,778.

The number in communion with churches connected with the Boards is 28,107.

The number of Sabbath schools is 429; of teachers 3,460; and of scholars 22,035.

The number of baptisms is 3,197.

The total amount of receipts from all sources, from March 1, 1859, to March 1, 1860, is $118,904 21, to which add balances on hand in the different treasuries, March 1, 1859, $28,422 19; making the available resources of the Board during the year, $147,326 40.

The aggregate receipts have been greater, as compared with last year, by $19,231 18. The increase has been, in individual or special donations and legacies, 13 052 24, and in contributions of the churches, $6,178 94.

There has been a total increase of *ninety-one* in the number of missionaries commissioned.

Clothing valued at $17,295 86 has been received during the year and distributed among the missionaries who needed it. Of this amount, $13,289 72 was received at the office in Philadelphia; $2,331 48 at the office in Louisville; and $1,514 66 at the depôt in Pittsburgh; and $160 at the office in New-Orleans.

Dr. HAPPERSETT, the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, was requested to address the meeting. He showed that the actual increase of contributions from the churches was larger than appeared on the report, owing to legacies which increased the whole amount of receipts last year. Still the amount in the treasury was very small to meet the great demands upon the Board.

Dr. ADGER, of South Carolina, rose to speak on the first item of the report, which he could not approve if it meant to intimate that the Church had reason to congratulate herself on what had been accomplished, or, in other words, that she had done well enough. He continued to state his objections to the present system until the hour of adjournment.

At the opening of the afternoon session a letter was read by the Clerk from Gen. JACOB GOULD, one of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, in behalf of the Board, inviting the Assembly to make an excursion to Niagara Falls. The invitation was accepted, and a Committee of three was appointed to make arrangements.

The unfinished business was resumed, and Dr. ADGER continued his remarks. The change he proposed in the Board was to reduce the Board in size to a Committee or Board of five, seven or eleven men, who would be present at every important meeting. In this way the Church would have direct connection with the work, and the Presbyteries would have no excuse to neglect their duty.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT defended the report from the objections of Dr. ADGER, declaring that its intention was to glorify no one but the Lord Jesus Christ. He thought that Dr. ADGER, in his language as to the duty of the Church to contribute, had censured those Presbyteries who *gave*, more than the report censured those who did *not give at all*.

Hon Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, made a short but eloquent address, deprecating this attack upon the Boards in such a general manner, and asking for definite charges of mismanagement, and a definite plan proposed in the place of the present.

The report was finally recommitted to the Committee for slight modifications.

The unfinished business of Saturday now came up, and the discussion on the reorganization of the Boards was resumed.

Dr. THORNWELL replied to the remarks of Dr. HODGE on Saturday last, stating that he had been a student of logic all his days, but was utterly unable to see the connection between his premises and conclusions. He contrasted principles of the Presbyterian Church as he understood them with those maintained by Dr. HODGE as distinctive of Presbyterianism, and added that he was glad to say that his own views were taught by Dr. MCGILL, of Princeton.

Dr. HODGE here arose, and in the midst of profound silence stepped forward and said that the tract *What is Presbyterianism*, published by the Board of Publication, is written by himself, and is used, circulated and approved by Dr. MCGILL. This fact contains all the principles which I have stated, and includes all the distinctive principles for which Dr. THORNWELL has been contending.

The Assembly proposed next Saturday as the day for the excursion to the Falls, and adjourned.

One of the hospitable families who entertain *Assembly men* was disturbed the other night by an unusual smell of gas in the house, and on investigation, traced its source to the room occupied by one of our members. He had *blown out his gas*, retired to rest, and devoted himself instantly to somnolent recreation. Had it not been for timely discovery, this *blow* might have produced as effective prostration as any ever delivered by the scientific HEENAN.

FIFTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

After the minutes had been read and accepted, Dr. SCOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, prezented several papers to the Assembly. An overture recommending the second week of January as a season of especial prayer for the out-pouring of the spirit, was adopted. An overture from the Presbytery of Cincinnati, on the subject of dancing, was received, containing the following questions:

First—Are social dances and private theatricals included among "the sins prohibited by the commandment," mentioned in the larger Catechism?

Second—Is it the duty of Church sessions to exercise discipline upon those members of the Church who send their children to dancing schools, or who give and attend dancing parties, and how far should this discipline extend?

The following answers were reported by the Committee:

To the 1st question, That whilst the pleasures of the ballroom and the theatre are primarily intended by the term "dancing and stage plays" in the larger catechism, still the spirit of the prohibition extends to all kindred amusements which are calculated to awaken thoughts and feelings inconsistent with the seventh commandment, as explained by the Saviour in Matthew, 5th chap., 27th and 28th verses.

To the second question, That whilst we regard the practice of promiscuous social dancing, by members of the Church, as a mournful inconsistency, and the giving of parties for such dancing on the part of heads of Christian families as tending to compromise their religious profession, and the sending off of children by Christian parents to the dancing-school, is a sad error in family discipline; yet we think that the Session of each Church is fully competent to decide when discipline is necessary, and the extent to which it should be administered. This report was adopted. Several other matters were reported, and put on the docket to be considered in future.

Dr. EDGAR, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented a report, of which the following is an abstract:

The receipts from all sources, as stated in the report of the Treasurer, including $7,785 82 reserved balance for losses during the rebellion in India, have been $237,582 28. The expenditures, as stated in the Treasurer's report, have been $234,037 73. Of the aggregate receipts, $6,959 14 were from friends in India.

The fund for theological education among the Waldenses is $14,100, so that $5,000 is still wanting to complete the sum which the General Assembly recommended to be created for this object. The fund for the education of the children of missionaries, amounts to $12,820. The payments from this fund during the last year were $890. The amount received from the children of the Church, chiefly through Sunday School collections, is $8 877 38.

The circulation of the newspaper edition of the *Foreign Missionary* has increased to 30,000 copies monthly; the pamphlet edition, which contains much additional matter, has a circulation of 4,250. The usual number of pages of the *Home and Foreign Record* has been occupied by the Board. Of the last Annual Report 3,750 copies were published in a pamphlet edition, and 17,500 as an extra number of the *Record*.

Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary of the Board, spoke in favor of the adoption of this report.

Rev. Mr. MATTOON, missionary from Siam, followed Mr. LOWRIE with an interesting account of his work.

In the afternoon the subject of Foreign Missions was resumed. Mr. JANVIER, of the Synod of Northern India, one of the Lodiana Mission, spoke of the peculiar difficulties of the missionary work in India.

Rev. Mr. BYINGTON, of the Choctaw Mission, spoke a few moments of his work among the Indians. There were sixteen Presbyterian churches among the people, comprising upwards of 1.700 members.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

The subject of the reorganization of the Boards, which has already occupied so much time, was taken up.

Dr THORNWELL resumed his remarks, which were yesterday interrupted.

Dr. HODGE replied, enlarging upon the points of his former address.

Dr. KERR followed, and occupied the time of the Assembly until the time of adjournment.

SIXTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

The first item of business this morning was the report of the Committee on Finance. The amount received during the year was $18,795 90, and with the balance of last year, $11,169 59, made the whole amount $29.965 49. They had expended $24,748 41, leaving a balance of $5,217 18.

Dr. W. M. SCOTT submitted the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions, recommitted for slight modifications, and also nominations for members of the Board. The report was adopted and the nominations were docketed.

The order of the day was the Board of Education.

Dr. BOARDMAN, Chairman of the Committee on this Board submitted the report.

The following statistical table exhibits the operations of the Board of Education in the department of candidates for the ministry:

The number of *new* candidates received has been	181
Making in all from the beginning, (in 1819,)	2,992
The whole number on the roll during the past year has been	492
In their Theological course	192
In their Collegiate course	178
In their academical course	107
Stage of study not reported	8
Teaching or otherwise absent	7—492

The aggregate number of candidates this year is 101 greater than last year. The increase in the number of *new* candidates is large, even in comparison with the unprecedented increase of 1859. The number of new candidates reported last year is 141, while the number for the present year is 181, which exceeds the increase of any previous year in the history of the operations of the Board.

The total receipts of the year, from all sources, are $71,132 39. The total receipts of the candidates' fund are $64 637 19. The increase above the receipts of last year in this fund is $12,559 27. This large increase is to be chiefly attributed to the receipt of legacies during the year.

In the absence of the Secretaries of the Board, Rev. Mr. WATTS addressed the Assembly.

Dr. F. D. WARD made an interesting statement with reference to the Academy at Geneseo. It had been greatly blessed with the influence of the Spirit. The resolutions of the report were adopted, and the remainder of the report was then submitted. It contained allusions to the invaluable services of the Secretary now on a bed of sickness. The vote upon the adoption of this part of the report was taken by rising. The whole Assembly rose, and while in this position, according to request, Dr. SPRING led the Assembly in prayer.

The discussion on the reorganization of the Board was again resumed. Dr. KERR had the floor and enforced his views as put forth yesterday. The Church was at liberty to devise and execute its plans as to the wisest judgments seemed discreetest and best. Now, the question is which is *the best*, the Board or the Committee? Which is best, a hand growing directly from the shoulder, or a hand with a directing arm, and the whole obedient to the heart? Now, what are the prudential reasons for the preference? One of the elements of the Board that had been deprecated was the paid membership. But these paid members were simply honorary members, who had no right to deliberate or vote at the meetings of the Board. Long experience had shown the value of the Boards. They did create a warm interest in different parts of the country, and this was certainly no harm nor disadvantage. There were occasions when these distant members might be required, and if the occasion was seldom, still we should be ready for the occasion. He gave a historical sketch of the origin and growth of the Boards, and expounded their mode of operation.

Immediately after the close of the morning session, according to a previous call, a meeting, the particulars of which you have received by telegraph, was held, to consider the subject of the purchase of a church in Boston for the Presbyterian denomination.

Dr. JOHN DEWITT, Delegate of the Reformed Dutch Church, in taking leave of the Assembly, made a very happy parting speech.

The Moderator responded in a few appropriate remarks.

A matter of considerable interest now came up. Mr. AYRE, in Indiana, had made a bequest of $15,000 to the New-Albany Theological Seminary, and if that Institution should become extinct, it was to revert to his widow. The Seminary was REMOVED from New-Albany to Chicago, and now Mrs. RICHARDSON, the widow of Mr. AYRE, wishes to have the right of retaining the $15,000 to devote it to the cause of Christian education in the State of Indiana. She proposes to give it to Hanover College. The Committee to whom the matter was referred recommended that she be allowed to make such disposition of the money as she desires.

After debate, the whole matter was recommitted to the Committee on Finance, enlarged by the addition of five legal gentlemen of the Assembly.

The debate on the Boards was again in order. Dr. MCGILL made a statement as to his position in connection with this discussion.

Dr. KERR again spoke on the subject till the hour of adjournment.

THE CARSTANG-SHAW BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The motion for a new trial in the celebrated case of CARSTANG *vs.* SHAW came up for argument before Judge REBER in the Court of Common Pleas this morning. Major WRIGHT desired to introduce the oral testimony of two or three witnesses in support of the motion, and in order to show that the jurors impaneled at the recent trial prejudged the case previous to their being impaneled. The counsel for defendant objected to the course of procedure proposed by Major WRIGHT, on the ground that the proper method was to introduce affidavits in support of the motion. After considerable argument on the part of counsel in the case, the Court finally sustained the objections of defendant's counsel, and postponed the further consideration of the matter until next law day, in order to give Major WRIGHT an opportunity to take the affidavits.—*St. Louis Evening News, 19th*

A terrible tragedy occurred lately in De Soto County, Mississippi. One Nesbitt became so enraged at his son, with whom he had a dispute, that he seized a billet of wood and felled him to the earth. While the young man was lying helpless he repeated the blows, fracturing his skull, and inflicting injuries which soon terminated in his death. The unnatural father was committed to jail.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

A MANUFACTURER OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON—A SINGULAR CASE OF BIGAMY.

The Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL presiding, commenced to try cases yesterday, at 11 A. M., and did not adjourn till some minutes after 6 P. M. Yet only three cases were tried, and but one disposed of.

John M. Parker, *alias* King, was charged with the manufacture of counterfeit bills on the Exchange Bank of Hartford, Conn. He was a young man of respectable appearance, and a daguerrotypist by profession. The principal evidence against him, perhaps, was a large box, found in his apartment in Fifty-second-street, containing about twenty bottles of chemicals, such as are used in the photographing process; several sheets of paper, resembling that on which bank bills are printed, but of inferior quality; and a newspaper, on which tests had been made of the color and force of the stamp, in red, designed for the denomination of the bill. The bills exhibited in Court were evidently photographs, and were not good specimens of the craft of the artist.

A man named Thomas Newell was detected in Fifty-first-street, on March 29, attempting to pass some of these bills. He was a co-mate of Parker's, residing in the same house, and his arrest led to that of Parker. He will probably be tried to-day. The defence yesterday set up for Parker was, that he was a daguerreotypist and photographer by profession, and that in taking photographic impressions of these bills he was only practising, just as a young artist would sketch anywhere and everywhere, to give him facility and skill. The jury, however, took another view of his photographing propensities and found him guilty of the offence charged. Whereupon Judge RUSSELL thought that a residence of five years in the State Prison would be beneficial to him, and he goes there, and for that time, accordingly.

Charles Heinsel was charged with keeping a disorderly house. Some twenty witnesses were examined, whose testimony conflicted very considerably, a portion of them being well pronounced on the immorality of the place, and the rest giving it a good character. The Jury were out three hours, and at last were discharged, being unable to agree.

Anne Logan, a good-looking Irishwoman, born in England, was charged with bigamy. About three years since, she married a negro in this city, named Samuel Lewis, a cook on board a vessel plying between New-York and Mobile. In February last she married a German named John Krause, her ebony husband being still alive. For the defence it was attempted to be shown that when she married Lewis she was under the influence of liquor, and, further, that she was subject to fits, and sometimes demented. Eleven of the jurors were willing to acquit her, especially as her German husband was willing to forget and forgive, but the twelfth juror was obstinate, and insisted on her conviction. They were accordingly discharged, and the woman will be tried again.

Suit Against Thomas Collyer.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

James Burns et al. vs. Thomas Collyer.—The plaintiffs in this action are members of the Nassau Association, and sue under its behalf. The defendant is the noted ship-builder of this port. The plaintiffs claim that in the Summer of 1858, the defendant contracted with them to tow a barge for the Association to David's Island, near New-Rochelle, on a pleasure excursion. They allege that the trip was to be made by the steamer *May Flower*, for $100, but that the defendant finally refused to perform the contract, by reason of which the Association lost $500, which they now sought to collect.

The defendant answered that he was ready and willing to perform the contract, and that in accordance with its terms, on the morning stipulated, he was at pier No. 3 North River, and attempted to hitch to the barge, but that the excursionists on board of it ran back and forth across the deck in such a manner that it could not be "trimmed," and consequently could not be steered or managed. It was averred that through this conduct on the part of the plaintiffs' and their associates, the purpose had to be abandoned: and also that when the defendant declared his determination to desist, a disturbance took place, and that the pilot of the *May Flower* had to fly from the boat to escape being thrown overboard, some of the party expressing an intention to thus summarily punish him for a conceived offence. Defendant's counsel desired to show that the party were to go to David's Island the same day by the steamer *Ohio*, and that a general muss ensued, and a number of the excursionists were badly injured. The Court, however, excluded the proposed evidence on the point. The case was then given to the jury, who found for the plaintiff $42. The action was tried in the Superior Court before Justice WOODRUFF.

L. E. Bulckly for plaintiffs; D. and G. McMahon for defendant.

Drugged Coffee.

Amelia Trow vs. Francis Becker.—This was an action to recover damages for an al

quested to hand them in for extension, that the affair may be closed as soon as possible.

The movements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows:

Total receipts	$123,596
Total payments	37,471
Total balance	6,986,558

The receipts include $116,000 for customs.

The total earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for the last month was as follows:

April, 1860	$79,324 90
April, 1859	80,024 86
Decrease	$700 16

The earnings of freight and passengers only for the first week of May were as follows:

1860	$17,390 51
1859	14,290 91
Increase	$3,099 60

The following is the latest Bank return from New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	May 19.	May 12.	May 19.	May 12.
Citizens' Bank	$4,570,111	$4,832,648	$3,098,571	$3,149,536
Canal Bank	1,262,283	1,388 110	1,311,976	1,161,285
Louisiana	2,795,512	2,554 538	1,830,674	1,725 379
Louis'na State	3,995 748	4,113,783	2,893,510	2,894,937
Mec. & Traders	1,337,493	1,501,065	342 817	400 089
Bank of N. O.	1,388,070	1,443,919	619.995	606.902
Southern Bk.	386,149	394,882	176,517	300,800
Union Bank	1,010,832	1,121,965	465,924	456,131
Merchants' Bk	849 477	856,564	267 183	265 270
Crescent City	1,010,491	1,142 198	198,468	194,600
Bk. of America	1,242,250	1,255,968	564,123	588,436
Total	19,385,120	20,545 629	11,709,758	11,663,364
	Decrease...$1,160,509,		Increase....	$37 364

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	May 19	May 12.	May 19.	May 12.
Citizens' Bank	$4 810 445	$4,889,820	$4,029,572	$4,178,540
Canal Bank	1,282 945	1,306,335	1,221,383	1,087,479
Louisiana	965 414	983,714	3,384 320	3,332 755
Louis'na State	2,399 710	2 432 178	4,694,734	4,749 199
Mec. & Traders	881,235	886.995	901,327	970.435
Bank of N. O.	575 915	600 810	1,181,069	1,253,200
Southern Bk.	945 270	953 925	352,345	333 443
Union Bank	514,520	523 500	824,848	864,150
Merchants' Bk.	475,080	476,200	557,038	684,342
Crescent City	273,660	261 635	417,555	385 041
Bk. of America	240,475	243 045	1,275,126	1,311,431
Total	12 163,679	12,358,144	18 936,258	19,202,635
	Decrease...$194 535		Decrease...	$265,437

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIS. BANKS.	
	May 19.	May 12.	May 19.	May 12.
Citizens' Bank	$2,609 614	$2,845,122	$197,284	$479,619
Canal Bank	1,138,114	1,242 360	211 789	197 387
Louisiana	710,010	763 2.6	229,429	199 621
Louis'na State	730 417	710 903	234 648	258 893
Mec. & Traders	292 636	326 563	37,720	40 188
Bank of N. O.	338 868	434,334	166,819	193.591
Southern Bk.	668,217	580,498	.....	.....
Union Bank	292 522	196 193	174,118	164,099
Merchants' Bk	13 158	17 288	86,428	184 219
Crescent City	111,070	120 637	35,944	17,987
Bk. of America	3,951	767	3,307	11,288
Total	$6,909,571	$7 213,334	$1 680,481	$1,640,060
	Decrease...	$304 263	Decrease....	$53,390

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 12,854 bbls Flour, 126 bbls. Corn Meal, 17,300 bushels Wheat, 90,546 bushels Corn, 12,362 bushels Oats, 449 pkgs. Provisions, and 385 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 50 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 31½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Laguayra at 14c., and 100 bags Rio at 13½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 bales at uniform rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	13	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry has been more active to day for State and Western Flour, especially the former, prices of which are generally quoted a shade firmer. The demand has been mainly from the regular home trade, though, in part, from speculators. The rise in rates of freights tends to check export movements. We have heard of sales of 18,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 12½; extra State at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; superfine Western at $5@$5 12½; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 12½
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 12½
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues abundant and depressed. Sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 60 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is heavy and languid, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 950 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite heavy and is unsettled in price. The demand is less general, as shippers are discouraged by the rise in freights. The reported transactions since our last add up 65,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Red do. (Winter) at $1 28@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 18@$1 20; Chicago Spring and mixed (Spring and Winter) State on private terms; Red State at $1 28; with White Kentucky at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled. Unsound is in lively request, chiefly for distillers, and is quoted steady. Sound mixed Western is less sought after, especially by shippers, and it is lower. The advance in freights tends to lessen the export demand. Other kinds are heavy and drooping. The reported sales add up 105,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for unsound mixed Western; 60c.@68c., for poor to prime sound do., 68c.@70c. for yellow Northern; 68½c.@70c. for yellow Western; 69c.@71c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 78c.@80c. for white Southern, ₱ bush. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at 86c.@90c., the latter and extreme rate, ₱ bush. Barley is inactive at old prices. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 41c.@42c; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c., and Southern at 37c.@38c. ₱ bushel. The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of May in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	17,142	29,205	84,317	14,067
1860	63,588	317,860	1,044,289	24,151
Inc	46,446	288,695	959,972	10,083

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	58,111	112,183	281,883	91,867
1860	107,481	517,033	1,446,778	65,202
Inc	49,370	404,850	1,164,895	Dec. 26,665

Reducing the Wheat to flour, the increase in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 130,340 bbls. of flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

Canal open—	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 23.
Flour, bbls	61,299	58,111	107,481
Wheat, bush	894,695	112 183	517,033
Corn, bush	135,704	281,883	1,446,778
Barley, bush	169,362	91,867	65,202
Oats, bush	401,177	725,534	677,558
Rye, bush	56,713	47,613	21,588

HEMP—Has been very quiet, and prices continued altogether nominal.

HIDES—The demand has been restricted, yet prices have been maintained, and holders of prime lots are not anxious to sell. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, 259,000, against 148,500 same time last year.

HAY—Sales 1,350 bales North River, mainly at $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 40 bales last year's crop at 7c.@13c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The market presents no really new feature. Desirable lots have been in request and have been stiffly held. The Albany *Evening Journal* notices the business in the Albany market the past week, thus: "Lumber continues to come forward slowly both from the North and the West, the shipments from Oswego being light, on account of the recent advance on freights of $1 P. M. The supply from the Chemung district has been to a fair extent, and there is a good assortment of Chemung Pine now in market. Pine Tally-Board and one-and-a-quarter inch Pine are the only kinds that are now difficult to be obtained, all other descriptions of lumber being in fair supply. Hard woods and white wood have been received from Buffalo, and the stock and assortment now here of these is good. The demand for lumber during the week has been fair, and the market has ruled very firm. Letters from Williamsport, Pa., state that the loss of logs by the recent freshet, as announced by telegraph, was greatly exaggerated. The loss, however, is acknowledged to be large, and will probably reach thirty millions of feet. Enough has been saved to supply the demand from that section, though the loss will somewhat affect the prices, and will, doubtless, give a firmer tone to the market. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to May 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	8,701,841	1,078	——	1,067,200
1857	7,735,612	2,448	——	872,000
1858	88,208,997	5,422	20,835	1,280,200
1859	35,494,100	11,109	33,587	20,505,200
1860	25,906,660	4,971	8,000	9,456,600

METALS—The current movements are limited; yet prices were quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 75 bbls. New-Orleans at 49c.@50c; 80 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 234 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part tart, at 28@35; and 100 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive at former rates. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly dealt in at 45¾c.@46¾c. per gallon. A limited inquiry prevails for Resin, including common. within a range of from $1 52½@1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker for Crude Whale, mainly at 44c.@45c; Crude Sperm, dark to good, at $1 20@$1 30; Olive at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 60c. ₱ gallon; with Tallow Oil at 9½c.@9¾c., and Palm at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford during the week sales transpired of 1,950 bbls. Crude Sperm, and 2,200 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the New-Bedford *Shipping List*, 1,440 bbls. good Crude Sperm at $1 30, and the balance at $1 20@$1 20¾ ₱ gallon, according to quality—from dark to fair; 900 bbls. dark and ordinary Crude Whale at 40c., and 1,300 bbls. fair to good do. do. at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 21	23 588	88,472	829 400
Same time last year	21,325	106,238	1,550,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 700 bbls., in lots at $17 68¾@$17 87½ for New Mess; $17 37½@$17 50 for Old Mess; $13 37½ for New Prime, and $12 50 for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply, and is inquired for, chiefly at from 9¾c @11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 585 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c., for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at uniform prices. Sales have been made of 465 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of $400 tcs., in lots, at from $4 25@$4 75—the latter an extreme rate for very choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been active, to-day, at somewhat higher prices. We have heard of sales of 2 979 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 536 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 56 hhds. Melado on private terms; and 300 boxes Havana, mainly at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 15,000 lbs. at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The reported sales reach 600 bbls., at 21¾c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8d.@8¾d.; 300 tcs. Beef, part at 4s; 200 bbls. Bacon at 35s.; and by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.; and 20 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 23D INST., in a Broadway and 42d-st. stage, a bunch of seven small DESK KEYS. The finder will confer a great favor in leaving them at the office of F. L. BARREDA, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 22,064 OF THE GREENwich Savings Bank. The finder of the same will please leave it at the Bank. MARY ANN MOORE.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.

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AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
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NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTT CIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, scerauckers, yellow nankins, novelties China, lasquenet pelisses; all kinds of curious American Indian Feather fans, bead bark work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at 65 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese featherfolding fans.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including 7-inch Nasgmith steam-hammer and three Kirk steam-hammers, each with heating furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring-mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe and sixteen-horse engine. Main building 300x186 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof &c., on the premises, which contain over 3½ acres. Said forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, believed to be the largest ever made, besides executing large forgings for numerous steamships for Government and others. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 188 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

$10.000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH the above amount, (or as a loan, with ample security,) in a well-established business, to extend the manufacture of an article of daily consumption, without competition, and enjoying the most respectable wholesale trade of the City. Several valuable patents are connected with the manufacture. Address, with real name, A. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

$1,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a manufacturing business in this City, that is exceedingly profitable, exclusive and without possible risk. Particulars at an interview, by addressing IRON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, naming time and place.

CASH OR EXCHANGE.—A STOCK, CONsisting of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and Fancy Goods, together with four years' lease of house and store, on Broadway, and furniture, if required, (about $7,000,) for cash at a discount, or house and lot in City, or small farm. Address F. HALL, Box 3,718 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have all our corks branded thus
CONGRESS
G. & W.
WATER.
Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 39 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

DELANO'S MOTH PROOF SOLID PENCIL CEDAR TRUNKS—The most reliable article to protect woolens, furs, &c., from the ravages of moth. Corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts., New-York.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING DONE on Singer's sewing-machine; also, persons learned to operate, by MARY McGONIGAL, 70 Christopher-st.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO HAD HIS hand injured by an accidental collision near the first toll-gate, on the road to the Union Race Course, will communicate with J. R. BOSTWICK, Murray Hill House, corner 6th-av. and 40th-st., he will oblige.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady of education and refinement desires a situation, as companion to a lady, (who designs traveling,) preferred, or a middle-aged invalid gentleman who needs good care or cheerful society. Would be unceasing in her efforts to dispel anxiety every duty required of the situation. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address MINNIE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or three days.

A SMART AND ACtive young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress in a small family, or chamberwork and to assist in the care of children; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st.; one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and plain sewing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 35 Madison-st., two doors from James, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children. No objection to go into the country for the Summer, with a Protestant family. Apply at No. 23 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 95 East 31st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or as children's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, and an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; is willing to go in to the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 139 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first rate chambermaid, who would assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av, between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear. Has no objections to go in the country.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT and efficient person wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby and sew; is accustomed to travelling, &c., &c.; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant in the washing and ironing or waiting; no objection to the country for Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No 85 West 19th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman; or as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over milk depôt.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A wanted, by a very competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; is a remarkably good shirt-ironer; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and nurse, chambermaid and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City references will be given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Interesting Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmer and Gardener.

POLITICAL—Douglas Meeting in New-York; Republican Movements; Letters, &c.

EDITORIALS—Editorial Correspondence: The Chicago Convention—Visit to Gov. SEWARD—Action of the Convention—Visit to Mr. LINCOLN; The Slave-trade in the Senate; Mexico in the Senate, &c.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of Proceedings.

EUROPEAN NEWS—The Sicilian Insurrection; GARIBALDI's Expedition, &c.

RELIGIOUS—The Old School General Assembly; The Methodist General Conference and Slavery.

Miscellaneous Items, Personal Gossip, Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets, Arrival and Departure of European Passengers, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—THE BERNICIA BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET—HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—WENDLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The bill providing for the return to Africa of the negroes rescued from the slavers *William* and *Wildfire* was, after an animated discussion, in which the Southern extremists exhibited great reluctance to part with the sable strangers, passed by a decided majority. Mr. DAVIS' resolutions having been called up, Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, expressed his views upon the general subject. The Senate proceeded to vote upon them, passing the first and second by a vote of 36 to 20. Mr. CLINGMAN desired to amend the third by a declaration that nothing in the actual condition of the Territories calls for Congressional intervention. Mr. BROWN desired to amend the amendment, by asserting that such intervention is imperatively needed. Neither motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted. Pending the voting the Senate adjourned. The House passed the Pacific Telegraph bill, with an amendment throwing the contract open to competition. The Pacific Railroad bill, as the order of the day, was discussed by Mr. CURTIS, who explained and advocated its provisions, and it was finally made the order for Monday and Tuesday.

The Methodist Conference yesterday continued to discuss the reports on Slavery. Dr. HAVEN concluded his speech in favor of the majority report, and then Dr. DURBIN presented a substitute for that document, in support of which he delivered an address conservative in tone. On motion of Dr. CURRY this substitute was tabled by the decided vote of 136 to 83. This vote, however, was not regarded as a fair test of the sentiment of the Conference.

ANDREW MITCHELL, the steward of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, who was struck on the head with a handspike during the mutiny which occurred on board that vessel on Wednesday afternoon, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. It was proved on the inquest held by Coroner SCHIRMER that the fatal blow was struck by ROBERT CRAIG, one of the crew. CRAIG, JAMES DILLON, and ALFRED RYDER were held as principals in the homicide, while four others of their companions were committed as accessories in the transaction. Eight of the mutineers were before United States Commissioner WHITE, who committed them all for trial.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corucation received a communication from the Superintendent of Blackwell's Island, yesterday, to the effect that he had examined the southeast staircase tower of the building occupied by females, and found that it leaned 7½ inches west and south. He considered it unsafe, and recommended that it be taken down and rebuilt. The number of inmates reported on May 19 was 7,369,—a decrease of 25 as compared with the former report.

The twentieth anniversary of the Colored Home was held yesterday. The institution affords protection to over five hundred persons, mostly aged and infirm, besides a large number of young persons and children. The Treasurer's report showed that upwards of $14,000 had been received during the year.

The sales of Cotton were less extensive. Prices, however, were unaltered. Flour was in more demand, and desirable lots were held with increased firmness. Wheat and Corn were cheaper, and in good request at the reduced rates. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Coffee, Hops, Molasses and Whisky. Sugars were actively sought after. Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rice and Tallow. The freight engagements consisted mainly of Breadstuffs, at very firm rates.

The Stock market, yesterday, was lower in the forenoon by ¼ @ ½ cent. on most of the Share list, but ultimately closed with a firm feeling. New-York Central 82½@82¾, against 82⅝@82¾ yesterday. Pacific Mail fluctuated widely from 88 to 84, and back to 84 @ ½ cent., on various rumors as to the extent of the discrepancy in the Stock account of the Company.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—Two questions of practical moment, as affecting a large interest among us, have been passed upon by the Court of Appeals—one at the last Albany Term, and the other at a previous term. They relate to the scope and meaning of the Excise act of 1857. An appeal was taken in Onondaga County against the decision of the General Sessions, in a case of indictment and conviction for the sale of liquors without license. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment. The Court of Appeals pronounced its opinion by PRATT, Justice, to the effect that, beside the civil penalty for violation of the act, the sale of strong or spirtous liquors or wines, without license therefor, is a misdemeanor, to be proceeded against criminally, either by complaint before a magistrate, or by indictment. Under the provisions of that act, and more specifically by the terms of the amended Police law, it is the duty of Policemen to make arrests for this offence, without warrant; and it is also the duty of magistrates to punish upon adequate proof of wrong-doing. This matter being settled, dealers can have no alternative but to procure licenses or shut up shop.

The second decision, just made, brings the dealers in *Ale* and *Beer* within the scope of the law, and makes it necessary that licenses should be procured, or penalties incurred, as in the case of dram-shops.

The course of all parties engaged in the traffic in intoxicating drinks, distilled or fermented, would seem to be a plain one. The license fee is fixed at the trifling sum of about $30. Instead of banding together to resist law and authority, and to defy public opinion, it would be more reputable and orderly to apply for licenses; keep quiet houses; shut up shop on Sundays, and fall into line with all honorable trade. Ultra temperance measures have had their day; but all right-minded men are scandalized by the state of the liquor trade in this City; and the pressure of public opinion, which has demanded and secured the general closing of Sunday liquor stores, will never content itself until the ubiquitous misdemeanor of unlicensed dram-selling, with its consequent vice and crime, is abated or punished.

Religious Hatreds of England and Ireland.

The recruiting of Irishmen for the service of the Pope, which is said to be now progressing very steadily, is a curious illustration of that strange political perversity which seems to be one of the hardiest products of the long course of oppression which Ireland has undergone. The earlier struggles of the native population with their conquerors, were simply the struggles of two hostile races. It was not till the English had embraced Protestantism that their animosities became religious. The hatred of the Irish was no longer lavished on the Saxon, but on the Protestant, and the Saxon in his turn transferred his loathing from the "wild Irishman" to the "Papist." It was the Catholics, and not the Irish, who were routed at the Boyne, and foiled before Londonderry, and it was against heretics, and not English, that SARSFIELD made his last stand at Limerick. In 1700 the distinction of race was no longer heard of, but the distinction of creed was a flaming sword. The more intensely Protestant England became, the more intensely Catholic Ireland became. The more English Liberals shrank from contact with foreign Ecclesiastics, the more fondly the Irish turned towards Rome. Whatever the one hated, the other with unconquerable pugnacity began instantly to adore. Hardly one of the great political principles for which the Whigs of 1688 contended, ever took the least root on the Irish side of the Channel. The more the British clung to representative institutions, the more the Irish bowed to priests and kings. While SOMERS was busy over the Bill of Rights, the ideal Government of the Irish people was the despotism of a gentlemanly Catholic, regular at mass and confession, and in good standing at the Vatican.

Pertinacity in resistance, indomitable resolution against heavy odds, has always been claimed, and with justice, as one of the most striking peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon race, but the Irish branch of the Celtic tribe has certainly displayed a great deal more of these very qualities than England, or perhaps any other nation, has at least ever had the chance of displaying. The Irish did not "give up" at Limerick. The army went abroad and "testified" against England, with Cameronian fanaticism, by serving bravely under the banner of her worst enemies, and the people at home kept up the struggle by the only acts that were left them—the robbery and murder of their oppressors. The "rapparee" who fired a Protestant glebehouse was the companion in arms of the soldier of "the brigade" who helped to turn the tide of battle at Fontenoy. The Irish bones which were left bleaching on every one of Louis Fourteenth's battlefields were evidences rather of hatred to the British Constitution, than of devotion for the "Grand Monarque." The "United Irishmen" of 1798, and the Young Irelanders of later days, never had any real hold of the masses, for the simple reason that they were not based on this popular sentiment. They aimed at a national independence, it is true, but the national independence was to be followed by a Democratic Government, with strong guarantees for individual rights, for free speech and a free Press. The Irish people did not care a straw for any of these things. They wanted such a form of Government as England would be sure to detest and abhor, and such as she had always fought against—such, for instance, as a Roman Catholic theocracy, or a despotism with a good deal of priest in it. EMMETT, with his dreams of Roman liberty, was nearly as much out of place in Dublin as he would have been in Jeddo, and Mr. JOHN MITCHEL and Mr. GAVAN DUFFY's glittering antitheses, for the very same reason, could never make head against the ecclesiastical soundness of the pious and lamented "Liberator."

How faithfully the Irish have adhered to these ancient traditions down to our own day, is admirably illustrated by the course of the popular party in reference to Continental politics. While Europe was ringing with the denunciations of British tyranny, and the aspirations for national independence poured forth by the "Young Irelanders," the Revolution of 1848, in Paris, came on them like a thunderclap. It ought to have helped them, but in reality it crushed them. The country fell from them in a week, and left the leaders snugly ensconced in the dock of a criminal court. To have adhered to the principles promulgated by the *Nation* and THOMAS DAVIS, and T. F. MEAGHER, would have necessitated, in common decency, expressions of sympathy with the Romans and Venetians and Hungarians; but there was no such sympathy in existence. These unfortunates were, it is true, suffering from precisely the same evils with which Ireland had had bitter experience, but they were in revolt against the Clergy and the Concordat, and everything that the Church approves of in human government. So "liberty" was voted a bore and a humbug, and the patriots were allowed to betake themselves to the Antipodes in close custody, and muse over the Dutch Republic and the American Revolution in the retirement of the Australian bush.

Ten years of quiet brought the Indian Mutiny, and meetings to express sympathy with the down-trodden mutineers were held by Irish Liberals at home and abroad; and then came the Italian war. England was frightened and jealous, and showed a disposition to league herself with Austria.—grave suspicions were entertained that Louis NAPOLEON was about to turn his conquering arms against the British Lion. The delight of the Irish "Liberals" knew no bounds. The French Emperor was lauded to the skies. Marshal McMAHON became "My Lord Duke," and was requested to submit his family papers to the inspection of the Irish nation, that they might discover the particular McMahon from whom he was descended. Dark hints were uttered as to the Tipperary origin of Marshal PELLISIER, and Marshal NIEL's gencalogy was traced without difficulty to the great HUGH O'NEILL, of Antrim. When the treaty of Villafranca, however, revealed the awful fact that the Pope was to be left to govern his domains as best he might, a change came over the spirit of their dream. Austria became a model Government, LOUIS NAPOLEON an unmitigated ruffian; his prospects in the next world ceased to be in the least doubtful. The original McMAHON, of Limerick, was commiserated for having been the innocent cause of inflicting "My Lord Duke" on posterity. When the general elections came on, all the "Liberal" votes were cast for the Tories; the priests and bishops "stumped" the country on behalf of the Beresfords, and Vandeleurs, and Humes, and Bruens, simply because the Tories were most likely to plunge England into a bloody war for the perpetuation of Austrian despotism.

We have now arrived at the last act in the drama. Large hordes of Irishmen appear on the scene in Papal uniform, commanded by a renegade French Republican, to impose, by force of arms, upon the Romagnas the very *régime* from which Ireland herself has suffered so much. The state of things which they seek to restore, consisted of foreign domination, free quarters, courts-martial, martial law, floggings, picketings, half-hangings, arbitrary taxation. We believe these are familiar terms in Irish history. We believe the fathers of the present generation of Irishmen knew what these things were. If the gray-coated thousands who stood so nobly for human rights at Vinegar Hill and Arklow, sixty years ago, and who, unofficered, unorganized, and unarmed, died under the royal grapeshot without a murmur, and without repentance, can look down on the movements of the Pope's Irish brigade, as it attempts to carry fire and sword into Italian villages, they will certainly feel somewhat astonished at the lesson which has been taught by their sacrifices.

Albany Corruption at Chicago.

The *Evening Post* is undoubtedly right in ascribing to the Albany legislation of last Winter something of the responsibility for the defeat of Gov. SEWARD at Chicago. We need not repeat the opinion we expressed of the character of that legislation while it was pending. The TIMES never failed to denounce it as a disgrace to the State, and as certain to brand with lasting obloquy every one connected with it. It was easy to see that such wholesale corruption as was there practiced could not fail to recoil with fearful effect, not only upon the persons directly guilty, but upon the Party upon which the responsibility for it should be in any degree devolved. The Press did its duty to the public in exposing its character, and in branding it as it deserved.

Naturally enough, the opponents of Mr. SEWARD at Chicago made the most of it. Mr. GREELEY, Mr. DUDLEY FIELD, and others, who labored with equal energy in their common cause, held Mr. SEWARD responsible for this misconduct of the Legislature, partly on the ground that the Republicans were largely in the majority in both branches of the Legislature, and partly because it was assumed that the same lobby influences which were rife at Albany would be dominant at Washington in the event of Mr. SEWARD's election. The *Post* assents to the justice of this representation—which seems to us in the highest degree unfair.

In the first place, the Republican members were not the only parties to this corruption. There were men among them who were utterly insensible to every consideration of principle and of common honesty,—but they were comparatively few, and were greatly outnumbered by Democrats of the same stamp. The latter, indeed, took the lead in every movement of this kind,—and probably carried away four-fifths of all the money which was expended in Albany for the purchase of votes. The Republicans being in the majority, ought, doubtless, to have controlled this matter and to have compelled, by rigid party discipline, a more honest and upright course of conduct. But the party consisted of two wings,—one composed of the friends of Gov. SEWARD, and the other of those who sympathize with the *Evening Post* upon that point as well as upon matters of State policy;—and we believe we state only a well-known fact when we say that the latter uniformly refused to go into caucus, or to be bound by its decisions, upon any matters of merely State or local interest, or upon any other subject than the single issue of Slavery. It was thus impossible to bring party discipline to bear upon the question of railroad tolls, the Pro Rata freight bill, the City Railroad schemes, or any other of the projects upon which the action of the Legislature was the most obnoxious.

Beside this, it was clearly unjust to Mr. SEWARD to assume that, in any position of responsibility and power, he would permit himself to be controlled or influenced by corrupt agencies of any kind. Nothing in his personal character or his public career gives the slightest warrant for such an aspersion—nor does any one who knows him doubt that he has the ability, the integrity, and the firmness to shake off any adherent who should attempt thus to control and degrade his official action. He had no more connection with, or responsibility for, the obnoxious measures in question than Mr. FIELD or the editor of the *Evening Post*; and the use which was made of them at Chicago, however clever as the trick of a personal adversary, was not creditable to the honorable instincts of the political associates of Gov. SEWARD, by whom it was employed.

We trust, however, that the result will be a warning to politicians of all classes. It ought to impress upon them the danger of tampering with corruption or of tolerating the least deviation, on the part of their partisans, from the straightforward path of official integrity. The public may seem insensible for the time to the enormity of the crime; but whenever the hour of trial comes, they will not fail to put their brand upon the men by whom they may have been betrayed and disgraced.

AMERICANS IN JAPAN—AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.—An incident has occurred in Japan, which, though trivial in itself, may be productive of serious consequences. It seems that a merchant by the name of SMITH, doing business in Hakodadi, detected a party of natives in the act of robbing his house. Mr. SMITH was armed with a revolver of the most improved pattern, and instantly opened a fire upon the party, wounding one of them mortally. Mr. SMITH was arrested and tried before the American Consul, the trial resulting in his acquittal and a verdict of justifiable homicide. But it is said that the natives are not at all pleased with the result of the proceedings. In the first place, this summary method of punishing theft does not at all coincide with the Oriental notions of justice. To their crude thinking, a human life is of more value than a few yards of tape and calico. Nor do they think that the Consul was justified in disposing of the case quite so off-handedly; they seem inclined to claim a representation of the native judiciaries in an affair of this kind.

It is greatly to be regretted that such an occurrence has taken place. At the very moment of the ratification of a treaty, and the interchange of courtesies between the American Government and a people who have so long held themselves aloof from intercourse with other nations, that Mr. SMITH should step in, with pistol in hand, and imperil the friendly relations, is a little too provoking. It was hardly time for the introduction of our national weapon, or the establishment of the somewhat summary code of Western justice. It would undoubtedly have been bad for Mr. SMITH to lose his goods—but it will be still worse if the treaty-box is blown to atoms by this premature discharge of one of COLT's inventions.

A Cloud in Prussia.

The persistent efforts of English alarmists to frighten the good people of Prussia into expecting a French army on the Rhine, have not thus far been very successful; for it seems to be gradually dawning upon the German, and particularly upon the Prussian mind, that the domestic relations of the German States are matters almost as important to German statesmen and the German people, as the foreign policy of Great Britain. England has always found it very convenient to use Germany as her army. Strong by sea and weak by land, English Governments, planning Continental wars, cannot dispense with a Continental ally, powerful enough to supply the bayonets which England lacks, and just not independent enough to pursue a policy of her own. No such ally now remains to England, unless Prussia will accept the duty; and it is quite touching to see with how much pathos and eloquence English orators and journalists have of late been urging Prussia to beware in time of the stealthy advances of the Napoleonic power. This pathos and this eloquence, we will not say, have been utterly wasted upon their object; but they have certainly failed to elicit the grateful and immediate response which such disinterested devotion perhaps deserved. Prussia is, indeed, agitated, as she has not been since 1848; but neither her anxieties nor her hopes are of a kind to satisfy her British advisers. It is not by the fear of France, but by the determination of ruling a united Germany, that the actual Goverment of Prussia seems now to be controlled. Prussia, under M. DE SCHLEINITZ and the Prince-Regent, is less concerned to protect the Rhenish frontier against a problematical French invasion, than to annihilate the influence of Austria in the Federal relations of the German Powers, and to make herself the representative and head of all truly German interests. In the pursuit of this double aim, it is not impossible that Prussia may suddenly come into collision with France; but there is as yet no sort of valid reason for anticipating such a catastrophe. A very few words will suffice to explain to our readers the elements of a political situation which is now dividing the attention of diplomatic Europe with the position of FRANCIS II. in Naples.

Schleswig-Holstein is once more at the bottom of all this new complication of German with European politics. The very name of Schleswig-Holstein we know is a weariness to the flesh; and we can quite comprehend that many persons would prefer death by the axe to the slow torture of undergoing an elaborate history of the long-drawn and infinitely-bewritten question of the Danish Duchies. We shall not be guilty of any unnecessary cruelty in the matter, and we begin, therefore, with 1852. In that year Prussia, Russia, Austria, France and England, signed at London a treaty intended to "settle" forever the unsettled "settlement" of 1815. Those skillful manipulators of Europe, the diplomats of the Congress of Vienna, did their work just about as well in the North as in the South, in Denmark as in Italy. They recognized the Danish sovereignty over Holstein and Lauenberg, but made these Duchies parts of the Germanic Confederation. Schleswig, as a hereditary fief of the Danish crown, held quite another position. By the treaty of 1852 it was hoped that the continual conflict which had raged for forty years in Holstein and Lauenburg between the Danish Government, seeking to consolidate these provinces with Denmark proper, and the German populations, insisting on their relations with the German Confederation, had been brought to a decisive end. In 1859 an Assembly of the people of Holstein and Lauenburg was held at Itzchoe, for the purpose of regulating in their own fashion their constitutional relations with Denmark on the one hand, and Germany on the other. This the Crown of Denmark looked upon as the conclusion of the whole matter. But it now appears that Schleswig, on her part, insists on her own Germanism, and demands the intervention of Germany to secure her rights to her. In this day of awakened and sympathetic nationalities, the cry of Schleswig can no more be disregarded by Germany than the cry of the Romagna by Italy. It is only a question how and by what organs Germany shall respond to the Macedonian summons of the little Dano-German Duchy. The Prussian Government seizes the occasion to put Prussia forward as the champion and soul of Germany. M. VON SCHLEINITZ, the Minister of the Prince-Regent, declares in the Prussian Parliament that the "situation of Holstein and Lauenburg is perfectly satisfactory, but that events much to be regretted, have taken place in Schleswig." Denmark, on her part, rises in protest against this extension of the claims of Germany to superintend her domestic policy; and a vague rumor flits abroad that Denmark has secured a secret alliance with France, and relies upon NAPOLEON III. to put down the arrogant pretensions of her Teutonic neighbors. This rumor, however, is as improbable as it is vague, and France certainly does not yet appear in this new difficulty, nor is there any reason as yet to apprehend that when France does appear therein, she will come forward otherwise than diplomatically. That in this form the intervention of NAPOLEON may be ere long looked for, there can be little doubt. Prussia cannot secure the object after which she is striving without a practical reconstruction of the map of Europe. To assume the leadership of Germany is to abolish the German Confederation; and although the Minister, VON SCHLEINITZ, when charged by M. VON BLANKENBURG with undertaking a "Cavour policy in Germany, treating the Diet with contempt, and breaking the last bonds between Prussia and Austria," protested that the Government had no such intentions, and consented that the words "with the aid of our German confederates" should be added to a resolution calling on Prussia to see justice done in the Duchies, yet it is perfectly clear that Prussia does mean to abolish the Confederation, if she can, and that the majority of the Confederation ask nothing better.

The Confederation abolished, and the lesser German States of the centre, north and west, virtually annexed to Prussia, Prussia becomes a power too strong to be towed by the policy of England, and too formidable to be tolerated by France without such concessions on her part as will do away with the military fetters put upon the French frontier towards the Rhine by the treaties of 1815. The disposition of Denmark in the diplomacy now to be undertaken between the Court of Berlin and the Court of Copenhagen will decide for Prussia her chances of achieving all she dreams of without a conflict which may compromise her very existence. Upon the disposition of Denmark it is quite possible that France may exert a very positive influence; and notwithstanding the declamations of M. VON BLANKENBURG against a "Cavour Policy," and the warnings of England against any flirtations with Paris, it is quite within the range of probabilities that the Prussian Government may prefer a future of amicable "adjustments" and aggrandizements, to entering upon a chaos of wars without a single national motive for the German people, or a single plausible hope of triumph and profit for herself.

The Police Department.

We have at last an organized Police Department. The Commission has been filled up to its legal number, and the Commissioners have appointed a Superintendent, instead of allowing that most important office to devolve upon Mr. President BOWEN. The $5,000 salary, which the latter so magnanimously relinquished and devoted to libraries for the policemen, must now be diverted from that use, and applied to the payment of the Superintendent.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed a third Republican on the Commission. In this we think he has not consulted the requirements of propriety, or the public sentiment of New-York. There can be but two reasons for filling all these places with Republicans,—either a desire to reward partisan service by giving the salaries exclusively to party servants,—or to secure the influence and efforts of the Department for the party cause. Neither of these is a worthy motive, the first degrades the Department to the level of a political alms-house, and the last, by converting it into a weapon of party warfare, renders impossible the fulfillment of the object for which it exists. The partisan character which FERNANDO WOOD had given to it was what destroyed the Municipal Police. A similar course on the part of those who have charge of the Metropolitan Police, will produce precisely the same result. It will first destroy public confidence in the present organization, and then render the restoration of the old *régime* an easy task.

An objection of a different sort applies to the appointment of Superintendent. The duties of that office require some one familiar with the service, and if the Department had a man duly qualified, the post should have been given to him. Promotion from the ranks, upon the basis of desert, is quite as important in a police as in a military service. It encourages every member to do his best, while an opposite course represses ambition and destroys the strongest motive for good conduct.

These objections apply to the principle on which these appointments have been made, and not at all to the men appointed. Both Mr. ACTON and Mr. KENNEDY are abundantly qualified for the posts they hold.

THE JAPANESE.

THE LOST SKETCH-BOOK FOUND.

Translation of a Letter found Therein—Prince Mooragake writes to the Emperor's Armor-Bearer—What Mooragake Thinks.

The missing sketch-book has been discovered. Our readers will be gratified to learn that it was not stolen by any "special artist." The official that had the book in charge, in endeavoring to slip it in the loose folds of his trowsers, by a very natural mistake slipped it into one of the carriage pockets instead, where it was subsequently found by the driver. The driver, not comprehending the Japanese characters, thought at first that he had discovered a new Mormon revelation. Happening to exhibit his acquisition to an officer who had accompanied Com. PERRY in his visit to Japan, the true character of the book was recognized, and it was forthwith restored to the owner, who expressed his delight at its recovery with many profound bows, and the presentation of a fan and paper smelling-bottle to the driver. The sketch-book contained a letter which Lieut. TYSASH took the liberty of translating, feeling that in so doing he was not violating the sanctity of private correspondence more than is customary with American people. After translating the letter he sent a note to MOORAGAKE, asking his permission, to which that Prince returned answer somewhat as follows: "Do as thou wilt! oh, TYSASH-KAMI, *Namoo Amadi*." The latter phrase is frequently used by the Japanese, and is somewhat analagous to our *Hallelujah*. We publish the letter as translated.

TO MOONSKI, THE SON OF FRUM.

Oh, thou favorite of the sky, upon whom the planets have looked down in love, behold I transmit thee the sentiments of my heart imprinted on barbarian paper. Thou wilt observe, oh, darling of the moon, that this paper is unlike to that whereon the scribes of our favored isle are wont to delineate the wisdom of the Mikado, and by which the mandates of the Tycoon, (whose eyelight may NIU RAI preserve,) are made known from Kokura to Hakodadi; not of the pliant bark of the mulberry is it fabricated, nor yet from the pure fibre of the cotton plant, for it is the religion of this singular people to first make filthy in order to make clean. Will it fill thy soul with wonder, oh, son of FRUM, to know that the whiteness of this paper is gathered from impurity, that it is wrought from shreds of raiment, that the aromatic linen of the Lovely Ones of Earth, whose brows are like the morning and whose breath is like the fragrance of the sacred groves, are mingled with the unsavory garments of the Om-ni-bus Driver, (who is like unto nothing, oh, MOONSKI, which thou hast seen in Niphon,) and from the mixture cometh a paper of marvellous tissue. Thus thou wilt view this letter with mingled feelings of reverence and dislike, for, behold, it may be written upon the linen that has once been pressed upon the swelling bosom of a Queen of Beauty, or it may have been in contact with the unwashed skin of a foul tanner, whom may DZIGO make clean. *Namoo Amida!*

It were not well, oh, son of FRUM, to weary thee with a story of the voyage, nor to tell thee of the deathly sickness of the sea, which seized upon the Kami of two Swords and a Golden Horn, as well as upon the Niphon man of lowly caste, for already is that familiar to thy soul. Thou rememberest the sail from Nagasaki to Matsugama, in which thy great heart and stomach were troubled by the waters, and upheaved even the succulent dainties which the Armor Bearer loves as though they were aliments forbidden of NIU RAI—even so was it with thy relative and servant, MOORAGAKE. Nor will I tell thee of our landing in the golden city of Fan-San-crisco, for of that thou already hast account from my brother, AWADSKI. My narrative shall commence with the first glimpse which our souls caught of the Jeddo of this people called by them New-York.

We had been at sea, and our souls were weary of the water, when the Captain of the ship pointed to that which looked in the distance like the headlands of Tokaydo, saying, "Behold New-York." He communicated to us that the island was owned by a famous Kami, GEORGE LAW, and that in token of his sovereignty, he was covering it with iron rails, whereon his favored ones might ride; we were told that the people were rebellious and refused to submit to their Kami, but that he had bought the island, and held it in grant from the Mandarins of Al-ba-ny, so that none might wrest it from him. *Namoo Amadi.*

Our souls were glad at the vision of the land, for we were weary of the water; but it is not well for men to rejoice; when most we are glad then most should we be sorrowful, for unhappiness doth speedily follow. Behold, oh, MOONSKI, there came a vessel to us, saying that we must first bow to the Tycoon, IY-CHAR-AN, for he was even greater than the great Kami, LAW; and thereupon we again turned our faces from the shore, though with great grief. But the Captain poured balm upon our souls by saying that the island was not yet ready to receive our salutations, and that there was no LAW there now. Is it necessary, oh, Armor Bearer, to say that we bowed and submitted to our fate with the grace which becomes the Ambassadors of so great a kingdom as Niphon, the dignity which becomes philosophers and Mandarins?

We were received in Wash-ing-ton by a body of dignitaries whom they call hack-men—and an officer of two swords, called SPESH-AL AR-TIST, welcomed us to the shore. He offered his hand, but it was unwashed, and we passed on. It is an institution of this country, oh, MOONSKI, to receive the servants with pomp, and to permit the princes to walk unattended. Thus did they receive us, oh son of FRUM, escorting our menials to the chariots, while MOORAGAKE, Prince of Awadiki, walked alone. Such is the simplicity of republican institutions, but it is not pleasing to princes.

In walking to the chariots, which the Tycoon had appointed to us, we met many women; their form was one of beauty, (oh, son of FRUM, thou who art thyself a father, wilt comprehend,) and we said unto each other, The husbands of these ladies will soon have joy; this is a fruitful land; *Namoo Amadi!* But, behold, our souls were mistaken; we learned that this people call this thing "hoops," and that the woman of many hoops is as honorable as the *kami* of many swords. To me, oh, MOONSKI, this dress is pleasant, for it is typical. Does not Nature envelope her sweetest kernels in many wrappings and surroundings? and is it not meet that woman should be thus guarded? Let me remark that the women of this land are of surprising loveliness; that they are great in talk; and that they go everywhere!

Unlike the practice in Niphon, where every man shaketh his own hand, it is here the custom to shake his neighbor's, and also to shake the hands of servants and varlet children, according to the teachings of Democracy. Nor is there any law compelling the people to wash before practising this ceremony. For this reason we did not know why they called this city Washing-ton, until it was explained that that was the name of a great mandarin who discovered the country and killed the former Tycoon who was called TE-CUM-SEH. The image of this WASH-ING-TON, and of another great mandarin, JACK-SON, are set up in a public place that the people may worship. They are mounted on horses, and from the manner in which they sit we learn that though great mandarins they were very bad horsemen, but their countrymen should have hidden this fact. Nor are their horses such steeds of beauty as one would expect to see under men who were loved by the sky, and upon whom the moon had rained wisdom, for the one carries his tail between his legs like a Niphon dog, and the other walks upon his hind legs, which cannot be comfortable to the rider—we have better horses in Jeddo.

We have bowed to the Tycoon of this land. It will interest thee to know, oh, son of FRUM, that, like the Grand Lama of our country, he is forbidden to marry, and yet women are permitted to come into his presence, even women of surpassing beauty, which must be to him a source of great grief. And likewise the women are permitted to talk in the palace, which is unlike to the practice in Jeddo. The Tycoon has similitude to an Oriental. Like our people he is reserved and talketh not much; his manner is like that of SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, but his *toiski*, (this people call them *trow-sers*,) do not fit so well as our Ambassador's, nor does he bow with the graceful ease of a Niphonese, which is a pity, for he might then pass for a great Mandarin. The people call him OLD-BUCK, but GEN-SCOTT-KAMI said we would find him a GREAT-BOAR. A buck has two horns and is of higher *caste* than a man of two swords. But the people incline not to their Tycoon, and shortly since summoned a Convention to meet in a newly discovered country, South-Kar-o-li-na, (a place as distant from the United States as Takam-at-su is from O-sa-ka,) for the purpose of choosing another. But the soul of BU-CHAN-AN grew sick, and in fear that he would commit *harri karri*, the Convention did nothing, and now he will be Tycoon until he dies—which "happy dispatch," will fill the land with joy. But, oh, son of FRUM, thou knowest that we do these things better in Niphon. *Namoo Amadi.*

Will it surprise thee to know that our Embassy is received with such distinguished favor because of the darkness of our complexion? For it is a fact that this people love those whose skins are burnished by the sun. In token of this they send ships across the sea to bring them to this favored land, and place them in flowery gardens in a part of the kingdom called "Down South," where they are taught to cultivate cotton, which the Sec-re-ta-ry-of-State informs me is a delightful employment, and one which they like exceedingly. It is not improbable, oh, MOONSKI, that in the fullness of time this kind people will shower the same favors upon the Niphonese. Happy will that day be when our children shall thus be taught the arts of agriculture, and all of our descendants shall "cultivate cotton" in the southern part of this great kingdom, singing *Namoo Amadi.*

I would delineate more of my heart, oh, son of FRUM! but this is the time of the day at which the Tycoon of this people bathes his throat with a cooling lotion called whis-ky, in which ceremony it is expected that the Ambassadors will assist. May the moon give thee wisdom, and the planets rain joy upon thy pathway! May thy years be as the years of the aged one upon whom NIU RAI smiles, and thy days like unto the pleasant hours of the blest. MOORAGAKE AWAMI.

CITY OF WASH-ING-TON, the 22d day of the 5th month.

P. S.—Give my respects to Mrs. MOONSKI.

M. A.

Amusements.

By force of a transposition, eminently allowable and judicious in this climate, of May-Day from the beginning to the end of the "merry month," the New-York Harmonic Society will give us on Monday evening next, at Dodworth's Saloon, an appropriate musical festival in STERNDALE BENNETT's *cantata* of "The May Queen." STERNDALE BENNETT is hardly so well known in America as his merits ought to have made him. He bears, as a composer, a very close relation to the school of MENDELSSOHN, under whose supervision he made his *début* in Germany in 1836; but he does not belong to the Germans in the same sense, for instance, in which his countryman ONSLOW must be called a French composer. More than any living Englishman BENNETT deserves the praise of a specially English and original quality of mind. His "Wood Nymphs," and his "Merry Wives of Windsor," laid the foundations of an English popularity of the highest order, which has been enhanced by the brilliant success of the "May Queen," a *cantata* essentially national alike in theme and in treatment. Mr. BENNETT is a thorough master of harmony, but the lyric traits of his genius make their way constantly in bursts of light and melody; and as the "May Queen" is to be performed under the direction of that accomplished *virtuoso* Mr. G. F. BRISSOW, the musical public will expect to hear all justice done to the English composer's masterpiece.

WINTER GARDEN.—To-night the amateurs of German opera will be gratified with the lightness and brilliancy of *Martha*, interpreted by those sympathetic and effective artists, FABBRI and STIGELLI. To the list of "novelties" in preparation at this house, we have to add the "Siege of Corinth;" but we are sorry to learn that we are not to count upon the reappearance of Mme. FABBOLINI, that lady's engagement at the Winter Garden having expired on the 16th instant. This is a loss to truly "Italian" opera which cannot be made up.

There was a disastrous conflagration at Nebraska City on the 13th. It broke out in a butcher-shop in consequence of some tallow catching fire, and destroyed property valued at $100,000. The following are the insurance offices interested: Merchants', St. Louis, $5,000; Great Republic Company, $3,000; Augusta Company, $6,000; Fulton, N. Y., $5,000; City of Hartford, $3,000; America, N. Y., $3,000; Hartford Fire Insurance Company, $4,000; Iowa Insurance Company, $4,000; Hartford Fire Insurance Company, $4,500; Quaker City, $5,000; Ætna's office, $20,000; other offices not known, $30,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Politics.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN BOSTON.
BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

Faneuil Hall was crammed to-night with Republicans, to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Hon. N. P. BANKS presided, and made a speech indorsing the proceedings of the Convention, saying that from the bottom of his heart he gave a hearty approval to the nominations.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the people upon the unanimity with which the platform and nominations were adopted at Chicago, regarding it as an earnest of victory; that constitutional and political principles worthy of the age were adopted there, while the Baltimore Convention ventured no political principles, and the Charleston Convention was not able to agree either upon principles or men, and declaring that with an empty Treasury, a corrupt and unprincipled Administration, with threats of disunion from those who are throwing the fire-brands of Slavery into the National councils, it becomes all to waive party predilections and unite in a grand struggle for reform.

Addresses were made by Mr. ANDREWS, Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL and others.

Large delegations were present from Chelsea, Charlestown and Cambridge, with transparencies and music.

At the back part of the hall, in the early part of the evening, three cheers were given for DOUGLAS.

The Methodist Conference.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON SLAVERY—DR DURBIN OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MAJORITY REPORT—IT IS TABLED.

TWENTIETH DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24.

Before proceeding to the further consideration of the Slavery report, the Committee on Appeals reported in the case of C. B. BURLINGHAM, who was expelled from the Genesee Conference. The case was sent back to that Conference for a new trial.

Dr. E. O. HAVEN, of the New-England Conference, then took the floor and discussed the Slavery question in favor of the majority report. Upon the conclusion of Dr. HAVEN's speech, the floor was assigned to Dr. DURBIN, of Philadelphia, who, in behalf of several members of both sections of the Committee, offered a substitute for the majority report. It recommends the adoption of the entire preamble of the majority report, which relates to the moral and ecclesiastical aspects of the case, and also recommends that the administration of the Discipline shall be made to conform to the declaration of principles contained in so much of that portion of the report as cited, as far as the same may be allowed by the laws of the several States, and recommends moderate discussion of the question hereafter, taking care, however, to maintain the Anti-Slavery position of the Church. Dr. DURBIN then proceeded to speak in support of the substitute. He had carefully and prayerfully considered both the majority and minority reports, and found that they both agreed on the moral aspects of the case, and only differed in regard to the action proposed, and he offered this substitute as a compromise. Dr. Durbin's speech was eminently conservative, and his sentiments in favor of the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the union of the Church were received with applause.

Dr. CURRY, of New-York, had hoped that the question would come before this Conference without any entanglements whatever. He therefore moved that the substitute be laid on the table. The ayes and noes were called for, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed by a vote of 136 to 83. This vote cannot be considered as an actual test of the sentiments of the Conference, as many of the Conservatives voted in favor of laying the substitute on the table, probably with a view of arriving at some definite action, which shall eventually settle the whole question.

The New School General Assembly.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, May 24.

The General Assembly heard this morning an address by Rev. Dr. WOOD, of New-York, a delegate from the Foreign Missionary Board, with which it is connected. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the proposed modification of the Assembly's plan of education. There is much attachment to the plan, and it is not likely that it will be more than slightly changed.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated this evening.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

IOWA CITY, Thursday, May 24.

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State Officers, and the Congressional Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second District of this State, were held to day.

The old State Officers were nominated for reëlection, and WM. VAN DEVER was unanimously nominated for reëlection to Congress. LINCOLN and HAMLIN were heartily endorsed.

Texas Politics.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 24.

Advices have been received here from Galveston, Texas, stating that a meeting of the principal citizens was held there, irrespective of party, to take action in regard to the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, and that the Southern platform was fully indorsed.

An Affair of Honor.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 24.

There was a duel this morning at Screven's Ferry, between C. A. L. LAMAR and Commodore MOORE, late of the Texas navy. The difficulty grew out of the evidence of the latter in FARNUM's case. Shots were interchanged, and the affair was amicably adjusted.

The Massachusetts Murrain.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council, to-day, a proclamation was issued convening an extra session of the Legislature on Wednesday next, to adopt measures for the prevention of the spread of the cattle disease.

Two Boys Killed by Lightning.

OTTAWA, Ill., Thursday, May 24.

During a storm here, to-day, two boys named PETER KELLY and ALFRED COLLINS were killed by lightning, striking the tree under which they had taken shelter. Two others at the same time were slightly injured.

Obituary.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 24.

Hon. WILLIAM C. PRESTON died at Columbia yesterday.

Mr. ANDREW BURNSIDE, an extensive cotton merchant, died suddenly at Hamburgh this afternoon.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24.

The dépôt and stables of the Girard-avenue Passenger Railway were burnt this morning. The horses were all rescued. The destroyed buildings were new.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24.

Queen VICTORIA's birthday was celebrated here by British residents and a salute from the English steamers.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and prices unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $5 40 for extra State; $5 40@$5 75 for fair to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 50@$5 90 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $6@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 00¾; 4,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 20. CORN is also dull and lower; sales 25,000 bush., at 52c @53c. for Toledo, and 51c. for Illinois. OATS are in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bush., at 35c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY ditto at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS are unchanged. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR steady, and in good demand for the interior and Eastern trade. WHEAT in better demand; sales, 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 13; 1,500 do.; 250 White Canadian, and 4,000 bushels Canada Club, on private terms. CORN dull, with a small sale of Canadian, at 65c. RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS on Grain dull and lower; Flour, 28c.@30c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Beans. *Exports*—3,800 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR declined; sales 5,000 bbls. at a decline of 25c.@37½c.; superfine, $5 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 40@$1 45; White, $1 65. CORN firm; sales 9,000 bushels Yellow, at 75c.@76c. PROVISIONS dull; Lard, in kegs, 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 24.

FLOUR steady, at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm; White, $1 25@$1 60; Red, $1 25@$1 35. CORN active; White at 67c.@72c.; Yellow, 66c.@70c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY—Ohio, 21c.

GOSSIP FROM THE WEST.

Grand Excursion of Delegates and Reporters to Rock Island and Davenport—Greetings on the Road—Reception at Davenport—Leves given the Excursionists—Trip Down the Mississippi—Our Passengers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Steamboat *Metropolitan*, Sunday, May 20, 1860.

The grand excursions tendered to the delegations and reportorial fraternity, referred to in my last letter, were treated with but little courtesy by the Convention, and in many instances they were laid on the table at once, no other notice being given them. But all things have an end, and, thank heaven, the Chicago Convention formed no exception to this general rule.

We had accepted an invitation from the Chicago and Rock Island Railway to ride over to Rock Island and Davenport in company with a large number of delegates and others.

Accordingly, yesterday morning we bade our kind hosts farewell, and in company with a crowd of others, we went to the dépôt of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

Here we found hundreds of excursionists, all supplied by the kindness of the Superintendent with tickets out and back. THURLOW WEED, D. D. CONVER, WASHINGTON SMITH, O. W. BRENNAN, Councilman ROGERS, Gov. HOLLY, of Connecticut, a number of Congressmen and a host of editors and reporters were there, and it was found necessary to put on sixteen cars, in order that all might be seated. As seems to be the custom in this Western country, a liberal supply of whisky, brandy and cigars was provided, and —as, also, seems a Western custom, in which I am compelled to say the delegates seemed perfectly *au fait*—the said beverages and smokables were speedily and persistently taken care of.

Precisely at the hour of 9 o'clock the huge train issued from the dépôt amid the booming of cannon and the shouts of enthusiastic "Old Abers." We soon passed the limits of the city and immediately entered upon one of those glories of the West—a prairie. Oh, it was beautiful. Limitless, apparently, in extent, unbroken in line by a solitary tree, and covered to the depth of two feet by that most beautiful of herbage which so richly carpets the fertile soil of God's great green earth. Occasionally, after riding miles over this beautiful country, a ridge covered densely with trees, or a few acres of rolling land, here and there dotted with the home of a Squatter Sovereign, would break in upon the monotony of the view. But never, during the ride, did we tire of or fail to delight in the magnificent and unaccustomed sight. The crops of corn and other grains, grass and so on, were very forward, while the orchards were full of trees all heavily laden with the fruit promising blossom.

The universal theme in the cars, was

THE RECENT NOMINATIONS.

LINCOLN's friends unwisely attempt to force him upon the desponding Sewardites, and as a natural consequence, debate became personal, bitter and taunting. Seward men would say, "Let us alone awhile; we will come into line after a little, but you must not crowd the mourners," and then the thoughtless and unappreciative sucker friend of him with the "ragged trowsers," would attempt to show "in one minute" why SEWARD ought not to be nominated, and why Old Abe ought. This would revive discussion, and at it they would fly.

We made frequent stoppages. At all points we met friends, and though there was at every point more or less Republican thunder and demonstration, I cannot, as a correct reporter of what happened, say that there was any great display of enthusiasm. At Joliet, where there is an immense quarry of yellow "building rock," and which is surrounded by a series of beautiful pic-nic inviting groves, there were speeches, salutes and music. Some three or four hundred people had gathered at the dépôt, and as the cars neared it, they hurrahed and waved an old "Abe" flag in a very spirited manner. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, the great exiled, mounted the top of the car, and spoke ten minutes in a doleful kind of Praise God style, and succeeded in getting nine cheers and a tiger for the nominee, but it was cold and almost dead. For the fun of the thing, I cried out, "Now, boys, let's show 'em the other side, three cheers for DOUGLAS, the next President of the United States," to which the response was immediate, loud and hearty, and Republican as I am, I must say that the gentlemen who so kindly met us there are strongly tinctured with "Little Dugism," and will probably vote as they cheered. Here, too, a colored individual joined the party, with a suspicious-looking book in his hand. He approached the passengers and stated his little case, enlarged upon his trials, and wound up with an appeal to every Republican to help a friend and brother along. WEED gave him a dollar, and the rest followed in sums varying from ten cents to half a dollar.

We were now rapidly approaching Rock Island, one hundred and eighty miles distant from Chicago. One word about the railway. It was built under the superintendence of Mr. FARNUM, a New-Haven gentleman, and its construction occupied twenty months. For miles the road is as straight as an arrow, no curve or even a crook being perceptible. The cars are some three tons heavier than ordinary cars, and are found to last a proportionate length of time. Great praise is due to the officers of the Company for the excursion which they so kindly planned and efficiently carried out. We obtained our first

VIEW OF THE MISSISSIPPI

about six o'clock. An open space in the dense woods upon its bank revealed to our delighted gaze the long-desired river. The sun, in its going down, had cast its last fair rays upon it, and like a silver mirror, burnished and bright, in all its beauty it reflected the overhanging foliage. We soon shot by it, but, as we passed, we suggested three cheers for the Father of Waters, which was responded to by the occupants of the car with such a gusto, that it reminded those in the other cars of their Fremont Rocky Mountain hurrahs in 1856, and they, too, struck up, while the assembled crowd which met us at the dépôt, mistaking the object of our noisy entrance, followed suit, plunging us at once from the sublime to the ridiculous, by cheering lustily for honest old ABE, the rail-splitter, who, with ragged trousers, drove his father's oxen barefoot through his native town.

The city of Davenport, where we all expected to pass the night, is directly opposite Rock Island, and the river is spanned by the bridge, concerning which there has been so much legal controversy. As we crossed it slowly in the cars, we had opportunity of seeing both cities, the one in Illinois, and the other in Iowa. Old Fort Anthony, where Gen. SCOTT immortalized himself during the famous Black Hawk war, and where he lost by cholera 200 men in three days, is fast going to ruins, and, as it is not far South enough to warrant Government in keeping it in repair, it will soon be among the missing. Rock Island proper on which the Fort is situated, is Government property, and contains about one thousand acres.

While yet afar off, we knew that our coming had been announced to the twenty thousand people of Davenport. Guns were loudly proclaiming a welcome, and the officers of the local militia had met us at Rock Island.

At last we reached our destination, and the assembled wisdom of the Republican party were

IN DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The cars stopped immediately in front of the Burtis House, which is a large brick building of modern style and finish, and a great credit to the State. In front of the hotel, forming the acute angle of a triangle, stood the Davenport Light Infantry, who with martial music, headed a large number of citizens, who had assembled to welcome the visitors to this prairie home. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, and Col. BOON, of Portland, after which we all took a wash-up and a jolly good supper. Carriages were provided for us and we rode around the city, admiring the spirit of enterprise which must have actuated the founders, builders and citizens of this flourishing child of this younger sister of the great American family.

A very pleasing episode in our tiresome trip onward and hitherward was experienced last evening. Mr. RICHARD S. HILL, formerly of BUTLER, KEITH & HILL, of Boston, is residing here, and has built for himself the handsomest house in the city. With a courtesy and kindliness of heart which does him credit, he took pity on the poor delegates and reporters, who had been so long from home, and who, in the busy hum of political strife, had nearly forgotten the proprieties of civilized humanity, and invited them to

A LEVEE

at his house. Of course we all went. There we met the fair daughters and brave sons of Iowa, in vast crowds, who had assembled at the bidding of our host to aid us in passing a pleasant and social evening, which should remind us of home, and the scenes to which we were all anxious to hasten. Music, dancing and conversation so occupied the time, that ere we knew it it was Sabbath morning, and time for us to "get ready for meeting." The prominent members (inside and outside) of the New-York and Massachusetts delegations were there, as were many from the Eastern section of the country,—and the universal opinion was that Davenport is considerable of a city—its ladies the belles of the West—and its sons (Mr. HILL in particular) are "perfect bricks," while its hotel is one of a thousand.

Early this morning we were all aroused by the porter, he announcing that a boat was "in sight, and that all them gemmens as was goin' to St. Loose had orter get out." So here we are on the Mississippi River. Aside from the parties referred to above, the passengers were few, but they make up in peculiarity for paucity of numbers. One lady informed me that she has had twenty-three children, but as she is now stricken in years,

RHODE ISLAND.

"Abe" Lincoln—How the Chicago Nominations are Received—What the Democracy Say—The Bell Ticket—Inauguration of the State Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

I remember three months ago I was awaiting the arrival of one of the trains at the dépôt of the Boston and Providence Railroad, when the Shoreline train from New-York came rushing in, and a small group of people, among them several prominent politicians and two or three Policemen seemed to be anxiously looking for the arrival of some individual. They watched every face eagerly as they made egress from the car doors, and when every passenger was out, they turned back disappointed in not finding the object of their search. They were discussing the probability of his coming in the next train, or perhaps they had lost sight of him in the hurrying crowd. I imagined, from the intermixture of the Police among the group, that a rogue was to be caught, or that they anticipated some event in which the fingers of the Police might be serviceable. Just at this juncture, however, a tall, lean, gaunt, wiry, sleepy-looking individual, very commonly attired, standing at their elbow, attracted their attention, and very soon there was a cordial shaking of hands, a wonderful lock of astonishment, and many a hearty laugh took place at the expense of "Honest Old Abe." The mystery was solved. It was Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN of Illinois, for whom they were seeking, who had come to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in Rhode Island. They, doubtless, anticipated a large, portly, neatly shaven, politician, of the Hale sort of man, but they found in the great antagonist of Mr. DOUGLAS, "one of the common people" to all appearances, whose features were bronzed by honest labor, plainly dressed, with no assumptions of dignity or ability. Those who saw this incident, and the mass of people who heard him earnestly and eloquently defend the principles of the Republican Party, at the opening rally of the State campaign, probably never dreamed of the announcement which, three months later, was to electrify the nation and to rouse the enthusiasm of the people.

The nomination of LINCOLN was received here with great surprise, mingled with a touch of disappointment. Those whose sagacity predicted the success of Gov. SEWARD, were more sadly disappointed than the rest, while the supporters of MCLEAN, rather those whose personal preference would have favored him over others, were aggrieved because they saw it was a severe stroke to the union of the Opposition, an event so desirable, and, in fact, imperatively necessary in the coming contest. This disappointment was but temporary. There is hardly a man in the State professing Republican principles that does not now heartily welcome the nomination. And whatever their individual preferences might have been, they appear willing to be satisfied with the choice of the Convention. A large portion of the Sprague Conservatives have rejoiced over the selection of "Honest Abe" as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party, while they repudiate SEWARD as too radical to lead the masses. Mr. LINCOLN evidently gains favor here daily, as his personal career and the principles he declares become better known.

The Democrats, who are all devoted to DOUGLAS, view the nomination as a strong one, "the strongest that could be made in the North-west." Their principal organ, edited by a very capable and intelligent politician, thinks that the only man who can be pitted against LINCOLN, with any confidence for success, is Mr. DOUGLAS. They are true in this statement. As for Rhode Island, if Mr. DOUGLAS should be nominated, and these two heroes of the Illinois field be brought into combat, there will be a tough campaign, with the odds in favor of LINCOLN. This is an honest and unprejudiced view of the field in this region. The Bell ticket receives but few supporters. There was a time when the name of John BELL and EDWARD EVERETT would have been hailed with enthusiasm. But their glory has departed. The glory I mean of their political character and success. The times have advanced far ahead of their ideas. They belong to the political times of 1850, and to the anterior period, when the patriotic old Whig Party was in the height of its renown and prosperity. No two men are more respected for their eminent abilities, their worth and integrity, and the valuable services which they have rendered to the country. They are both patriots and will ever be regarded with warm admiration by the people of North and South. But at this day it requires something more than these qualities to ensure political success and to be popular with the masses.

The new State Government will be inaugurated on Tuesday next. At Newport 'Lection Day is famous in local history, and a full programme will be carried out on this occasion. Gov. TURNER retires from the position which he has so acceptably filled during the past year with the glory of an honest and impartial administration of public affairs, which is a sufficient eulogium on his public career. HIPPARCHUS.

Life Insurance Convention.

MEETING OF DELEGATES IN THIS CITY.

A Convention of Life Insurance Companies, adjourned from last year, met in this City on Wednesday, at No. 94 Broadway, and continued in session two days, adjourning yesterday afternoon.

The following institutions were represented by the delegates named:

Ætna, of Hartford—E. A. Bulkley, President. Berkshire Mutual—Thomas F. Plunkett, Vice-President. Charter Oak—Thomas W. Russell, Vice-President, and Samuel H. White, Secretary. Connecticut Mutual—Guy R. Phelps, Secretary, and W. S. Dunham, Agent. Eagle and Albion, of London—R. S. Buchanan, Agent. Equitable—W. C. Alexander, President, Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President, and G. W. Phillips, Actuary. Girard—John F. James, Actuary. Guardian—Henry V. Gahagan, Secretary, J. Smith Homans, Jr., Actuary, and Dr. R. F. Halstead. Home—W. S. Griffith, President, and George C. Ripley, Secretary. Manhattan—N. D. Morgan, President, and C. Y. Wemple, Secretary. Mutual, of New-York—F. S. Winston, President, and Sheppard Homans, Actuary. Mutual, of Wisconsin—A. W. Kellogg, Secretary. Mutual Benefit—J. P. Bradley, Actuary; Benjamin C. Miller, Secretary, and Lewis C. Grover, Director. National, of Vermont—Julius Y. Dewey, President, and Chalon F. Davey, Director. New-York—Morris Franklin, President. Penn Mutual—Ellis S. Archer, Director. Royal, of Liverpool and London—A. B. McDonald, Agent; John Y. Yatman, Actuary. Union Mutual—J. W. Judd, Agent. United States, of New-York—John Eadie, Secretary. Washington, of New-York—Cyrus [illegible], President; Wm. A. Brewer, Jr., Actuary. The New-England—Wm. Phillips, President, and Edward Everett, Secretary.

The Convention communicated the approbation of the objects of the Convention.

Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and Professor ELIZUR WRIGHT, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, were present, and were chosen honorary members of the Convention.

The officers were: Frederick S. Winston, President; Morris Franklin, Vice-President; John Eadie, Secretary, and Sheppard Homans, Treasurer.

Wednesday was devoted to receiving reports from the Committees appointed last year on Vital Statistics, the Rate of Interest, Legislation, &c.

Contributions of their experience were presented from a large number of Companies, embracing statistics of life of between forty and fifty thousand individuals, in various parts of this country. From these returns the Convention resolved to form tables of mortality for the United State, similar to the tables which have been constructed from observations in Europe. It is believed that in number of lives the proposed American table of mortality will exceed the celebrated English table, made up some years ago from like data, procured from experience in Great Britain. The work of constructing this table was referred by the Convention to the following Committee: Sheppard Homans, Thomas W. Russell, John Eadie, Joseph P. Bradley, George W. Phillips and William A Brewster, Jr.

On the question of the rate of interest, the Committee reported in favor of four per cent, as the safest, for the next hundred years, in the business of Life Assurance and Annuities. The report was unanimously adopted.

Several matters of practical importance were presented, and fully discussed. Mr BARNES, the New-York Superintendent, and Mr. WRIGHT, the Massachusetts Commissioner, being invited by the President to address the delegates and participate in the deliberations, entered into the discussions with great ability, and to the evident gratification of the members.

Among the numerous facts presented, were these:

The funds now held in trust by the Life Insurance Companies in this country, amount to [illegible] the same insured are about $100,000,000, and the number of lives near one hundred and fifty thousand. Over $2,000,000 are paid out every year, by the following in of claims, mostly to widows and orphans. And yet, as was remarked by Mr. BARNES and others, "Life Insurance in this country is only in its infancy!"

Mr. WRIGHT presented a paper exhibiting the pecuniary experience of fourteen Companies, which had reported to the State for the past year. This experience was equal to about fifty thousand years of life, and it proved that life in this country, at ages between thirty-one and fifty-five, was not subject to an higher rate of mortality as similar returns proved it to be in Great Britain and Germany.

A full report of the proceedings of the Convention, which were mostly of a technical character, will be issued in pamphlet for the use of the Companies.

The Second Comet of 1860.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR MITHELL.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Monday, May 21, 1860.

This comet was discovered by RUMKER, of Hamburgh, on the 17th of April, appearing as a faint, ill-defined, nebulous spot of light. It passed its perihelion at the close of the February preceding, and was, when discovered, rapidly receding from the sun; and its distance from the earth is now so rapidly diminishing that it must soon cease to be visible even in the most powerful telescopes.

For the past ten days clouds and haze have prevented any search for it until last evening, when it was detected by Mr. SONTAG with the great refractor of the Dudley Observatory.

Its elements have been approximately determined, and are found to resemble those of the second comet of 1793. In case future investigations prove them to be the same, the period of revolution would be about sixty-six and a half years, or some fraction of this quantity.

It is now in the constellation Auriga, and its approximate place was:

Albany Mean Time.	Right Ascension.	Declination.
May 20..11h. 14m. 39s.	5h. 53m. 6s.	by 56° 23'.

O. M. MITCHEL.

One Dr. J. E. Ealing, *alias* Elliott, who claimed to have belonged to the surgical staff of the Medical Department of Queen Victoria, and who signed himself "Operating Surgeon to the Queen of Great Britain," was arrested on the 19th, in Washington, where he had been practicing as an aurist, because his claims to scientific knowledge were not sustained by a medical diploma. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, the Justice consenting to take $300 in cash as security for the Doctor's appearance. His rooms at the National were vacated before the time came for his trial, much to the indignation of his patients, one of whom had paid him $500.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

A Medicinal Whisky.
As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself, with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old-slip.

Great Fire at Barbadoes.

BARBADOS, W. I., April 28, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:

GENTS: We forward by this vessel (the *Icarian*) one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, which we imported through your consul here, the late Mr. Noble Towner, some eighteen months since. This safe was in our establishment during the *awful fire* of 14th of February last, and remained there more than 48 hours, until the whole building was totally consumed. An *immense heat*, coming from our own stores, as well as from a coal-yard with over 300 tons of coal, situated about twenty feet to windward of that part of the building in which the safe was kept, rendered it impossible for any one to approach the ruins at an earlier period. The safe contained jewelry as well as the book which we send along with this. On opening the safe, we found (as per certificate on the book to which we ask reference) that the jewelry was only slightly tarnished, and will be easily repolished. The book will show you the value of the safes for protecting papers, &c. Your consul was present at the opening of the safe, and it is at his request we send it to you. His regretted death, since this occasion, precludes us from having his signature to the certificate. You can keep the safe to show your customers, and ship us another of the same size. You may retain the book and certificate, and make any use you like of them.

We remain yours truly,
BARROW & DUMMETT.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
F. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c. constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS
At LOCKET, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Parents.—Boots and shoes for children at CANTRELL'S, No. 8 3 Broadway. He pays particular attention to this branch of his business, and has a splendid stock manufactured expressly to supply the wants of the young, as well as a large variety of first-class work for ladies and gentlemen. Mr. CANTRELL makes it a rule to supply all who call upon him on the most reasonable terms, and to their entire satisfaction.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, dépôts, vilas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coated paint.
HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Malden-lane.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office Removed to Astor House, in Barclay st. Water-proof—used in bathing—always clean—saves the cord and contracts the openings. The varicocele truss supersedes the suspensory bandage.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 488 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods, for misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Lady Headers of the Times—If you wish a handsome pair of gaiters, with heels, at 12s., with slippers and ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, go to
MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A new invoice just opened, by Leary & Co.'s successors HUNT & DUSENBURY, Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

First and Only Importation, the Jeddo Hat of Woven Straw, for sale only by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

Jeddo Hat of Woven Straw,
To be had only of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Lyon's Kathairon at $1 per gross, cash. For sale by CHARLES DOWNER, No. 41 Ocean-st.

MARRIED.

WILLARD—OLMSTED.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. Sayre, Mr. EDWARD O. WILLARD to MISS [illegible], second daughter of John Olmsted, Esq.

LUDLUM—BELLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 22, by Rev. M. G. Hodges, at the residence of the bride's father, WM. H. LUDLUM to MINNIE A. KELLOW, both of Brooklyn.

BOWEN—HALSTED.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, May 24, by Rev. David Irving, VANNEST MURRAY BOWEN, to HARRIET BURNET, daughter of the late Oliver Halsted, of this City.

CARTER—CARTER.—At Bethel, Me., on Saturday, May 19 by Rev. Wm. Beavins at the residence of the bride's father, CULLEN L. CARTER, of Flushing, L. I., to Miss FANNIE A., daughter of Hon. S. M. Carter.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 23, CHARLES LEWIS, aged 67 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Jedediah Lester, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 97 Monroe-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, after lingering illness, MARY ANN, wife of John Cochran.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 143½ West 34th-st., on Saturday, May 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CROCKETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, OBRIS PAYNE CROCKETT, painter, aged 33 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 94 Green-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Petersburgh and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

KOPPER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 24, JOHN M. KOPPER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 215 West 42d-st., on Saturday, May 26, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, WILLIE, infant son of Calvin W. and Pamela Smith, aged 1 year.

ORR.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 23, JOHN ADAMS ORR, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 582 9th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BATCHELOR.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 22, MRS. MARY BATCHELOR, widow of John Batchelor, Sr., aged 74 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Isaac B. Batchelor, and her grandsons, Jas. T. Drumgold, Samuel V. W. Drumgold and Isaac B. Guest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Greene-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Broome and Spring sts.

MCLAUGHLIN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, May 23, EDWARD, eldest son of William G. and Elizabeth McLaughlin, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place corner Great Jones-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

UTTER.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, May 23, of inflammation of the bowels, GEORGE FREDERICK, youngest son of Abram and Sarah L. Utter, aged 9 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

OSTRANDER.—In Brooklyn, at No. 89 Clark-st., on Wednesday, May 23, EZEKIEL OSTRANDER, M. D., in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Dr. F. W. Ostrander, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 25, at 3 P. M.

MARCELLUS.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, May 24, at 12½ o'clock A. M., Rev. A. A. MARCELLUS, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Clergymen to meet at the house of Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

15th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
16th-street, near Union-square.
16th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
23d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
28th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
29th-street, near Fifth-avenue
30th-street, near Madison-avenue.
30th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
30th-street, near Second-avenue.
31st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
31st-street, near Third-avenue.
32d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
34th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
35th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
36th-street, near Broadway.
37th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
37th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
37th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
39th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.
For further particulars apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 20x54 feet, one 20x60 feet, for sale, or the latter will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 32 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98 9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 20 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 18th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs.; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103 3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by day's work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 230 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO TENEment houses, five stories and basement, well built, near Grand-st., and now rented so as to pay about 10 per cent. net upon their value; will be sold low for cash, or will be exchanged for a small farm in the vicinity of this City. For particulars apply to FREDERICK MASON, No. 96 Wall-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—A plot of land of about 30 lots, having three fronts, near the East River, between 60th and 70th sts., suitable for a lumber yard, manufactory, brewery, or any other large establishment. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME 2½-STORY FRAME cottage house, with high brick basement, on the northeast corner of 10th av. and 155th-st.; contains 10 rooms, 13 pantries, large attic and vaults with the modern improvements, just finished; rent, $400. Inquire of M. WARD, at the Broadway Bank.

TO LET AT $200—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE parlor, a basement and three bedrooms, in a handsome modern house; owner occupies the rest; gas, chandeliers, bath, range, stationary washstands, hot and cold water, &c. No. 36 Presidents-st., South Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry.

TO LET—HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKlyn; three stories, brown stone front, English basement, gas, water, bath, &c.; lot 16½x100 feet; house 16½x100 feet deep, in good order, handsomely finished. Apply to J. GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn, or to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRSTclass 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 39 East 27th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well-lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COFF & HARRIS, same building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT NO. 450 WAter-st., second floor, well lighted and easy of access; good location and well fitted for any business requiring steady power. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,500 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

GREENE-STREET HOUSE TO LET.—A medium sized house, in good order, with all the modern improvements, No. 90 Greene-st., near Spring. Apply to F. A. MILLER, 836 Broadway, Room No. 8.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 182 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE IN ASTORIA TO RENT—And furniture will be sold at a liberal discount from cost; ground 75 feet front by 200 feet deep, handsomely laid out in walks and grass plats; a fine view of the East River, located in the pleasantest part of the village, opposite Dr. Baylis', in Remsen-st. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to J. W. BRADLEY, No. 147 Chambers-st.

TO LET—UNTIL NOVEMBER, POSSESSION given immediately—A furnished house, pleasantly situated in the village of Rhinebeck Flats, Dutchess County, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad station. There are four rooms on the first and five on the second floor, about an acre of land, garden, stable, ice-house filled, &c. Rent $400. Apply by mail or personally, to Mrs. STEPHEN SCHUYLER, on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn. A small family in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, adjacent to the cars, would like to rent part of their house to a respectable family without children. References exchanged. Apply personally or by letter, to Mr. A. B. LOWBER, No. 191 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED DWELLING NEAR NEW-YORK.—A gentleman desiring to have his property in respectable and careful hands, more than income, will let a desirable place, beautifully situated a short distance from the City. Address R. F. H., Box No. 166 General Post-office, when particulars will be given.

TO LET—FURNISHED,—A RESIDENCE AT Fishkill Landing, with seven acres of land attached; fine vegetable garden, and abundance of shade and fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND GLOVER, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST FLOOR, containing four rooms, bath room and closet, with kitchen and every requisite for housekeeping. Apply at No. 26 West 27th-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy part of Long Island, near the sea; an excellent farm and country seat combined, offering many advantages to parties desiring partial or entire retirement. Apply to the owner, at Barrett & Brinsmade's, Counselors-at-Law, No. 14 Wall-st.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAIN brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, mash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPER.

STEAM TOW-BOATS FOR SALE.
ONE SIDE-WHEEL TOW-BOAT, with beam engines, 46 inches in diameter by 10½ feet stroke.
ONE SCREW TOW-BOAT, 80 feet in length, with double engines. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland-av, three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and partially furnished. The grounds, comprising 2½ acres of land, are beautifully laid out in a la garden, already planted, and a variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, raspberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c. The carriage house and stables are very conveniently arranged. The poultry yard contains 26 choice fowls. There are two wells on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper and can be seen any time and at all hours of the day. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note, addressed to Box No. 4,068 New-York Post office.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LATE RESIdence of the undersigned in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., situation very desirable, five minutes' walk from depôt or steamboat. The house is a modern brown cottage, in excellent repair, of two and a half stories, containing 12 rooms, gas throughout. There is attached two acres of land on which is an excellent variety of all kinds of fruit. The grounds are well shaded. The whole to be appreciated must be seen. Possession immediately. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, corner of Main and Division sts., Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WILLOW TREE—On the Long Island Railroad, twelve miles from the South Ferry by cars every few hours during the day; eighteen acres of land, about half arable and half covered with splendid shade trees; the house is a neat English cottage, containing twelve rooms, and very convenient; a large carriage-house and stable, an ice-house, (filled,) wood-sheds, &c.; there is a charming lawn around the house, a choice orchard of the finest quality of fruit in full bearing, a great abundance of berries, and less than five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by grove, large orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, and the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood," also five very fine tracts of land near West-Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED MANSION TO LET-OR FOR SALE.—The splendid house and grounds at Orienta, in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, bounded by Long Island Sound; will be let from 1st of June till 1st of October, if required, the occupants to enjoy all the privileges of the grounds and gardens, fishing-boats, bath, stables, &c., and to be supplied with all necessary vegetables, fruits, &c.; price $650. Inquire of M. JONES, proprietor of New-York *Times*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at North Hempstead, twenty miles from the City and two from Hempstead Branch, L. I. The house and outbuildings are in good order. The grounds, about five acres, have a fine lawn and pond of water, and are well laid out and finely shaded with fruit and large forest trees. It will make a tasty retreat. Price $1,800. Apply to
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress-st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, with about 50 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of W. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A COTTAGE, situated in a beautiful park 30 miles from New-York, and convenient to the depôt; location unsurpassed in scenery by any on the Hudson; vegetable garden already planted; good stable-room and water, and an abundance of fine fruit. Apply to THOS. EMUIL & SONS, No. 39 Gold-st., New-York, or to JAS. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, with garden and grounds, in a healthy and rural location, 40 miles from the City, and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Also, an unfurnished house, with garden, &c. Rent $100. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 200 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND CORBIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island; about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Meads' Point Light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD house, on Staten Island, furnished or unfurnished; plenty of fruit, flowers, &c; house contains modern improvements complete; convenient to landing and healthy. Address A. B. OLMSTEAD, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 27.

TARRYTOWN.—A VILLA PLOT CONTAINING eight acres of land, about a mile from the Railroad depôt. The views from this point are unsurpassed on the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE, (NEW) WITH several acres of ground, situated in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, a pleasant ride from the river; variety of fruit, good water, and fine scenery. Inquire of FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. R. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

BOARD AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.—The Crowen House having been put in thorough repair, and newly furnished, is now open for the reception of parties of grown persons, or single gentlemen, who may desire an unexceptionable country home for three or more months; every attention will be given for the comfort and satisfaction of guests.
WM. GRAY HASTINGS.
Reference—T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.—The above fashionable Summer resort is now open, and those wishing to make arrangements for rooms, &c., can do so by letter to the proprietor at the above place.
WILLIAM SHARP.

STATIONERY.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 260 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 90 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS (ON THE the second floor of a good house in an unexceptionable neighborhood) more than the owner requires for his own family, will be disposed of in whole or in part with first-class board; cent ally located and convenient to cars and stages. Send note with name and address to M. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, will find pleasant rooms and good board in a private, respectable family residing at No 99 West 10th-st. The house has the modern improvements, and is located in a genteel, quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 or $11, or week. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL and South Ferries. A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with nice rooms in a most delightful and cool situation. Best of references required. Address HENRY, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, or a few single gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., near Broadway; the house is well located, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board, with pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, at No. 119½ 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and excellent board at No. 106 9th-st. House newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No 93 State-st., Brooklyn, near both Wall and South Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.—Three or four single gentlemen or one gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood of the City Hall, within twelve minutes' walk of the ferries and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant room, with large pantries, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASantly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN IN A private family, who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, where the comforts of a home can be had; location near East Broadway and Market-st. preferred, but would go up town as high as 5th or 10th sts., near Broadway or Bowery or 4th-av. Address J. H., Station B, New-York Post-Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a first class house in a desirable neighborhood, having more room than they require, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; society more than gain being the motive of the advertiser, it is presumed that none but parties of the highest respectability will reply. Address H. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room and bedroom on second floor; also a front room and hall bedroom on third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house pleasantly situated, and furnished with gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply at No. 93 East 16th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 328 Henry-st.; location unsurpassed, and convenient to the ferries; can be had a neatly furnished parlor and bed-room, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents; terms reasonable. Apply as above.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DELIGHTFUL rooms for Summer large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate vicinity of Astor Library, Cooper Institute, Bible House and Broadway.

A GOOD HOME.—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 108 Waverley-place, near Washington Square, where the comforts of a private home will be studied. Three or four gentlemen can have a large room on moderate terms. A front basement to let for an office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with board in a private family; also, a single room for one gentleman. Rooms contain gas and croton. Apply at No. 349 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LITTLE GIRL, NINE years old, with a small respectable private family. Will pay a liberal price for good accommodations. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentlemen only, with board. Southern and Cuban gentlemen will find an agreeable home. Table first-class. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th-av.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IN FURNISHED ROOMS—For a gentleman and his wife, to keep house. All on the second floor, with every convenience; or it will be divided for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

A ROOM AND BED-ROOM TO LET—WITH board, separate or together, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; also, two small rooms; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st, between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on first and second floors, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, and is situated on Washington-square. Apply at No. 282 4th-st., a few doors below University-place. References required.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can be had for the season, in Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply to or address A. W. H., No. 178 Chambers-st.

UNITARY HOUSEHOLD, NO. 106 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A splendid family suite, double and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, now vacant. Rates low; meals *à la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NEAR Washington-square. A New-England family have six furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board—house having all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 238 Greene-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENtlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and good board, by applying at No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARlor and bedroom to a single gentleman, in a first-class house and neighborhood. Breakfast if required. Call at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 109 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 148 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen doing business in New-York, could obtain board and genteelly furnished rooms, in a private family residing near the south park, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, where the cars start every half hour in the morning, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Address Mrs. E. McCRAKEN, Newark, N. J., or inquire at No. 35 Spruce-st., New-York, for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING, ON THE HUDSON.—The subscriber offers superior accommodations for families in search of Summer board. The house is surrounded by beautiful scenery, with fine views of the Hudson River and adjacent mountains, and is easy of access from the City. Terms moderate. Address SAMUEL A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamboat *George Law* leaves Catharine slip daily at 2½ o'clock. Cars twice a day, leaving Brooklyn at 12 M, and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class, fine salt-water bathing, good boating and fishing. A private bowling-alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CAN BE HAD IN ORANGE County, 3½ miles of Newburgh, 1½ of Cornwall boat landing, with a view of the Hudson River; location beautiful; good airy rooms, with a variety of shade trees. Terms reasonable. Address ROBERT CAREY, Newburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LARGE family, at a farm house within an hour's ride of the City, where other boarders will not be taken. Good accommodations wanted, and a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 2,956 Post-office, stating location, advantages, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and his wife, within a short distance of the City, from present until late in the Fall. Terms must be moderate. Address J. L. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new design, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS,
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE
PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have, taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt and other musical celebrities.

STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify,

1. That as the result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co. E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co. Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co. J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co. Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith, Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son, Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull. Wilson & Phinney.
And others.

Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one-quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their notes to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 268 *Times* Office.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY, have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, are pleasure in offering their new scale over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, strings, all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 338 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 86TH AND 87TH sts.,

Being part of the estate of the late JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 50 lots, as follows:

On BROADWAY—8 lots, east side forming entire front between 86th and 87th sts., (including two corners.)

On 10TH-AV.—20 lots, east and west sides, between 86th and 87th sts., including 5 corners. On these lots is a large barn or stable.

On 86TH ST.—6 lots, north side, between Broadway and 10th-av., including valuable house of the late Mr. Adams. Lots 25x100 ft.

On 86TH-ST.—5 gore lots, south side, opposite above.

On 87TH-ST.—5 lots, north side, east of 10th av.

On 88TH-ST. (100 ft. Wide)—6 lots, south side, 100 feet east 10th-av., together with 4 large gores in the rear.

On 87TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, between Broadway and 10th-av.

The whole property lying on Broadway and 10th av., and mostly on 86th st., presents as fine an opportunity for investment that can be found in any tract of similar extent now for sale in the XIIth and XXIId Wards. TITLE OLD AND INDISPUTABLE. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

About 800 lots, 1,200 feet from depôt lying between the estate of Ishiel Jagger and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica-av. to Lawrence st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village, with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect. The soil is fine and smooth, and fit for immediate use. So good an opportunity for investment in the delightful village cannot be found elsewhere nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities of transit to and from Flushing, by railroad and steamboat, are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be allowed. Omitted abstracts of title will be furnished. Trains leave New York, at 7:15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5:45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:35, 10, 11:45, 4:45 and 6:45. Passengers going by the ferry can leave on and after May 29, at 8, 9:30, 12 (1:15, 4, 5:15 and 6:30. Leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45, 10, 11 2:30, 5, 5:15

Maps can be obtained at No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PELHAM-VILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, 20 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 5 to 10 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad near the Pelhamville Station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

For particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of

S. E. LYON and
W. S. POPHAM,
Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A
FIRST-CLASS BROADWAY GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

Will be sold by WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, and No. 8 Murray-st., on FRIDAY, May 25, at 11 A. M. The stock consists in part of Linen and Muslin shirts, and every variety of Silk, Merino, Lisle and Muslin Under Shirts and Drawers, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Pearl mounted Canes, Umbrellas and every variety of Stock usually kept by a FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING STORE

The above will be sold without reserve, to close the trust. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

**ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JNO. J. BOKER, ESQ., DECEASED, AT TARRYTOWN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, about 2½ miles above Tarrytown, the elegant country seat lately occupied by John G. Boker, Esq., deceased, formerly owned by Com Perry, situated on the east side of the Hudson River, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, comprising about 24 acres of land, well wooded and diversified with meadows, lawns and gardens. There is an elegant stone Gothic mansion, with tower, bay windows, &c., containing 16 rooms, finished in modern style, completely fitted with pipes for gas, fine pure water throughout the first and second stories, bath-rooms, water closets and pantries, having a splendid view up and down, directly in front of the Hudson River; also the barns, sheds, milk and ice houses, coach-house with 11 stables, a new and beautiful Gothic lodge, with macadamized roads throughout the farm, and also a beautiful stream of pure water running through the farm to the river, the whole bounded on the east by the Highland Turnpike on the west by the Hudson River, having a fine dock belonging to the place), on the south by the property of U. S. Jones, Esq., and on the south by the elegant seat recently purchased from Edwin Sartle't, Esq., by William H. Aspinwall, Esq., being, beyond all question, one of the most desirable residences on the river, having access to the City by railroad and steamers almost every hour during the day. The whole will be sold in one parcel, as above, or, if desired, will be divided as follows:

The mansion and out-houses, together with 53 acres, having every improvement that can be desired, as described above.

Also, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres adjoining, and fronting on the Hudson River, with an unsurpassed view, having ice-house, pond, woodland, &c.

Also, the meadow-land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 68-100 acres, including the new and beautiful Gothic cottage, with barns, &c. The right of way through both entrances, and macadamized roads throughout, to be kept open for the free use of the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent on the day of sale 40 per cent in, on or before June 26, and the balance on good and mortgage, at option of the purchaser, when possession will be given

The elegant furniture contained in the mansion will be sold immediately after the place, as per catalogue, together with garden statuary.

In case the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day afterwards.

The trains leave Chambers st. at 6 o'clock, A. M., 9:45 A. M., (on the day of sale this train will stop at the place) 11 A. M., and 1:15 P. M., and from 31st st. station 20 minutes afterwards. Returning, leave Tarrytown at 3:31 P. M., 5:22 P. M., (this train will stop for passengers at the place) 6:45 P. M., making the passage in about three-quarters of an hour. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. every morning at 7 o'clock, and return every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The furniture can be removed by sloop from the dock on the place, or by the trains.

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 26 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st. Executor's sale of property of a gentleman of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of a celebrated gray Messenger mare, very fast, kind and gentle, either in harness or under the saddle. Also, her colt, sired by the famous Hamiltonian, two years old this Spring, one of the most beautiful horses in the country. The mare can trot considerably inside of 3 minutes, and is a perfect saddle beast. Further particulars by applying at the store No 23 Nassau-st. A valuable gray horse, 15¾ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, long tail, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse, warranted sound, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Also harness, saddle, bridles, &c. also a splendid coupe rockaway, extra in front, for 4 or 6 persons, in perfect order, and nearly new. Also an elegant rockaway carriage, nearly new, entirely new wheels, never used, in complete repair, with two shifting fronts to carry 4 or 6 persons, and complete for either. To be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 10¾ o'clock, at the spacious gallery in the Bible Buildings, No. 464 Broadway, two doors above the Metropolitan Hotel, superb sale of household furniture, removed for greater convenience of sale, made by Messrs. Marcotte, Roux, Hutchings, Pottier and Stymus, and others, all of the highest class; Aix-minister and velvet carpets French carved walnut library and dining room suites, book and silver cases, French mahogany buffet, extension tables, &c., elegant ebony bull cabinets, encoignieurs and tables, carved rosewood parlor suites, richly covered in satin and brocatel, fancy chairs, oak suites, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of various descriptions, cottage suites, mattresses, rich vases, several pieces fine bronzes, clocks, &c.; a valuable assortment of cut glass, colored and plain; a few pieces of statuary. The whole can be examined one day previous to the sale, as above.

Four beautiful pianos, made by Chickering and other celebrated makers, all in excellent order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 26, and MONDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI'S first great Spring sale of statuary, busts, vases, &c., consisting of elegant marble statuary, garden do., elegant marble and Sardinia vases, Sienna marble do., beautiful marble founts, Etruscan and Roman vases, vases varying from 1 to 10 feet high, Medici vases, Hebe and Ganymede vases, carved figures of Venus, after Canova, Flora, the Three Graces, all beautifully carved and under glass shades. Also, beautiful bazzas, supported by swans, birds on pedestals, marble ink-trays, carved fruit, &c., all of the above goods are the importation of Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI & CO., and persons desirous of purchasing goods to have them shipped, can have them packed at a reasonable expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, May 24, and FRIDAY, May 25, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau st. Large Sale of Oil-Paintings and Engravings, &c.—To be sold for account of M. Knoedler, Esq., successor of Messrs. Goupil & Co., to close consignments from Europe, &c., consisting of a very valuable collection of high-cost pictures, by Lambert de Haas, Compte Kalix, Tanneur, Shattuck, Kook Koek, Brown and others. Engravings of Delaroche, Scheffer, Landseer, Horace Vernet, Gropse, and many others. They will be on exhibition as above from Saturday, the 12th, until days of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st. elegant pair of bay horses, full 16 hands high, very stylish, six and seven years old, very fast travelers; one of them a superior saddle horse, raised in this State; cost a large price; believed to be perfectly sound.

Elegant coach Rockaway; can be closed for Winter, or open for Summer; entirely new, City made, in good order.

A fine Rockaway, open or closed, in excellent order, but little used; City made, in fine order.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 28, at 4 o'clock, and following days until all is sold, the entire Private Library of the late Professor W. W. Turner, of the Patent Office at Washington, embracing a unique collection of Works on the History of the Aborigines of this country and in their languages; an assortment of voyages and travels; a variety of books in the German, French, Russian, Greek and Latin languages; also, in Hebrew, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Persian, Phœnician, Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental languages; Philological works, numerous valuable and scarce pamphlets, and many choice manuscripts, and a collection of fine copies of books in other departments.

Catalogues of all our sales may be had on application.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PLANTS offered at auction this season, will be sold THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st. This rare opportunity should be availed of. The variety exceeds any previous sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, instant,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

By order of J. Guédin and Henry Babad, Assignees,

50 shares Allentown Bank.....$50 each.
450 shares Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting Co.....10 each.
5 shares Barlem Navigation Co.....10 each.
250 shares Lycoming Valley Iron Co.....100 each.
1665 shares Lycoming Iron Co.....100 each.
1050 shares Lee Marble Quarrying Co.....10 each.
500 shares Magnesian Spar Co.....50 each.
2400 shares Phœnix Gold Mining Co (N. C.)
2 shares People's Washing and Bathing Association.....100 each.
50 shares Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. Co.....100 each.
5 shares American Guano Co.....100 each.
100 shares California Asphaltum Co.....100 each.
800 shares Pettengill Telegraph Revolver Co. 100 each.
$6,000 Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga R. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROYAL WILTON, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER MIRRORS, OAK EXTENSION TABLES AND DINING CHAIRS.

THIS DAY (Friday) May 25, at 10½ o'clock, At No. 152 West 21st-st.

Comprising superb rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, marble-top centre-tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus and commodes, solid richly carved rosewood wardrobe tête à-têtes, 450 yards medallion velvet, royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase, feather beds, pillows, fine curled hair mattresses, palliasses, enameled cottage suite, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, very rich dressed China vases and mantel ornaments, fine silver and silver-plated ware, China ware, gas chandeliers and brackets, chamber crockery and kitchen utensils, &c., all for positive and peremptory sale.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BALANCE OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, SOAPS, COGNAC BRANDY, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at sales rooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) balance of the invoice of miscellaneous goods, sold by order of assignee, viz: Fine stationery, comprising elegant writing desks, portfolios of every description, portmonnaies, card cases, pocket-books, mathematical instruments, dressing-cases, memorandum books, penknives, pencils, pen-holders, silver pencil cases, pocket inks, fancy articles; also, fancy soaps, combs, dominoes, chessmen, &c., also, articles of hardware, such as pump and trace chains, pianoforte castors, door locks hooks and staples, door knobs, &c., &c.; also, 30 cases superior golden grape cognac brandy; all to be sold without reserve, to close an assignment. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

HENRY B HEERS, JR., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On FRIDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock,

at the salesrooms, No 5½ Pine-st.,

Comprising the entire balance of furnitures, removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and crimson plush, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top centre tables velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; china, glass and silver-plated ware; beds, bedding, &c. By order,

MATTHEW BIERNE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS., 45 MURRAY-ST.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

Foreign and Domestic Dry-goods.

TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock.

300 cases seasonable Straw Goods.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl-st. Large sale of about 2,000 budding-out plants in pots, comprising a general assortment of roses, fuchsias, heliotropes, geraniums, salvias, lantanas, verbenas, dahlias, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 52 Powers, between Atlantic and Pacific sts., a small quantity of furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, chairs, tables, office desk, lace curtains and shades, pictures, refrigerators, stoves, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 80 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suits, in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top dressing, washstands and commode; rosewood marble-top etagere; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases and wardrobes; oak marble-top buffets, oak extension tables and dining room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c; also, a few oil paintings; also, three rosewood piano fortes, City makers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 25TH inst. at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No 141 Broadway, two six seat open carriages, two four-seat box wagons, one phaeton wagons, with pole and shafts; two light trotting wagons and several light road wagons, all of which are built in the best manner, and will be warranted for one year. Also a light coupé cockaway, with pole and shafts. Also double and single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 25TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, an elegant pony establishment for a lady; a gray pony, 14½ hands high, eight or nine years old, warranted kind and gentle, and believed to be sound. An elegant light pony phaeton and light harness. The phaeton and harness are nearly new and were made to order.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY 25TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a bright bay horse, long tail and mane, 15¾ hands high, six years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in double or single harness, or under the saddle; is a fine saddle horse for either lady or gentleman. Very handsome and fine action.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 25TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a brown Canadian pony, 14¾ hands high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, a good saddle horse

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Express Train, 3:30 A. M. Engravings of the Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:59 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Dover Plains, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua, Mail, at 9 A. M. Way at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:30 P. M. J. B. HASKINGS, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS.

CEDIENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability beauty and cheapness by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use

DITTOE, PORTER & CO.
Successors to Joseph Ditto & Co.
No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BASS BANKS.—Yielding to the urgent request of my former customers, and in consequence of the large hauls of bass now daily caught, I have consented to run the large and substantial steamer HERO, every SATURDAY, commencing May 26, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M., and the usual landings, as per small bills. Fare 50 cents. J. W. HANCOX.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT HORSE POWER AND boiler, in perfect order, will be sold very cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTWICK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,

Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
THOMAS CLARK, Comptroller,
PHILIP DORHEIMER,
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND" STOCK, OF 1870.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and in advance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1870, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. HAMILTON, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb. 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484 502, 503, 836, 837, 844, 845, of $1,000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable 1 and 1 and 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 63 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received. R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.,
May 15 1860.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD Co.,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 10, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

O. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Office No. 23 Broadway, New-York, May 21, 1860.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2, for the election of six Directors of the Company, and on other business. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

J. E. BODY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—New-York, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 18th inst. By order of the Board.

L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1860.

P. W. GALLAUDET

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CRED FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Tavre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Grinin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mutiny on the Ship Wm. F. Storer.

DEATH OF THE STEWARD, AND INQUEST UPON THE BODY—THE CREW COMMITTED ON CHARGES OF MUTINY AND MURDER—THE CASE BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONER.

The steward of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, who was mortally wounded with a hand-spike during the progress of the mutiny which occurred on board that vessel while she was proceeding down the Bay on Wednesday afternoon, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning. The name of the deceased is ascertained to have been ANDREW MITCHELL, and the circumstances under which he received his death-wound are narrated in the following testimony, which was taken at the inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER:

Capt. Benj. J. H. Trask deposed: I reside in Brooklyn and am Captain of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*; on Wednesday we left the dock at 11 o'clock A. M., on our way to Liverpool, but were forced to anchor in the North River on account of the insufficiency of water on the bar; we got under weigh in the course of a couple of hours, and were going down the Bay in tow when some one came to me in the cabin and stated that there was a disturbance with the crew; I went into the after cabin, where I armed myself with a pair of pistols and a life-[illegible] and when going forward I met [illegible] what was the matter; the men replied that the forecastle was closed and they wanted it opened; I replied that they did not want it open while weighing anchor, and one of them, Alfred Ryder, said "we do want it open; will you open it?" I said "No; go to your work;" he answered "I'll see you d—d first, you old gray-headed son of a b—h;" I told the mates to take him aft and place him in irons, at the same time taking hold of him myself; he then seized a belaying pin and attempted to strike me with it, but I foiled him with a slungshot; another man then approached me with a belaying-pin, but I knocked him down also; the blow broke the "life-preserver," and another man raised a handspike at me; as he came toward me I drew a pistol and snapped it at him, but it did not go off; I pulled out my other pistol and leveled it at him, retreating at the time backward toward the cabin, the pistol keeping the man at bay; I did not pull the trigger, because I feared that might miss fire also, in which case I should have been instantly killed; I went in to the cabin and loaded some other pistols which I had, and while thus engaged the men came aft and stove in the cabin windows; I came on deck the after way, and found the men standing there armed with handspikes, belaying-pins, chain-hooks and axes; they swore they would kill me, and abused me a great deal; presently one of them fired a pistol at me, and I returned their firing and shot a fellow; they continued their firing and passed their pistols into the forecastle where they were reloaded; their weapons were a revolver and two double-barreled pistols; these arms were fired by three different men, named James Dillon, Robert Craig and Alfred Ryder; a ball passed through the cabin door, my wife and several passengers being in the cabin; when the disturbance first commenced I had a signal of distress displayed and the vessel was turned back toward the City; on observing the signal the Harbor Police came on board, but until their arrival the crew kept throwing marlin-spikes and other articles at the pilot and myself; the Police arrested part of the men and put them in irons; they also searched the forecastle; I did not see the steward during the disturbance, having enough to do in taking care of myself; I afterwards learned that he was badly hurt; I recognize all the prisoners as having participated in the row; it is customary to lock the forecastle when leaving port when it is suspected that the crew have liquor concealed there; the men came on board perfectly sober, and to all appearances remained so until after they had had their dinner.

David B. Dearborn, a commission merchant, doing business at No. 62 South-street, witnessed the mutiny, and corroborated the testimony of the Captain. He saw the three prisoners, Ryder, Craig and Dillon, beating the steward with marlin-spikes and belaying pins, and also observed both Ryder and Craig fire pistols.

Peter W. Carr, the second mate, deposed: I was below decks when the row commenced; the men were heaving the anchor, when they suddenly stopped; I found out that the forecastle had been nailed up by direction of the mate, and that this had caused the trouble; I ordered them to work again, and all complied but Ryder, who stood at the rentering the carpenter; presently I heard a row aft, and went to the assistance of the captain, who was attacked by the crew; I was dragging a man aft to put him in irons, when I heard some one call out, whom I believe was the steward. "Mr. Carr, look out!" I raised my head and saw Smith and Craig, each with a handspike, and Craig, with his, knocked the deceased down; I was then knocked senseless myself by Smith with his handspike; when I recovered I was in the cabin, and on going upon deck I found the ship still in possession of the crew, who were all armed, and throwing missiles at the captain and officers; when the steward and myself were knocked down we were handcuffed; the blow which Craig struck the steward was powerful enough to have felled an ox.

Benj. B. Overlock, first mate of the *Storer*, deposed: I ordered the forecastle to be nailed up because the men were running there to obtain liquor; I fully corroborate the statement of the captain with reference to the mutiny; at the commencement I heard a pistol-shot close to my head, and upon drawing my revolver, it was knocked out of my hand with a handspike by one of the crew, who secured the weapon.

Dr. Robert W. Weir, Hospital Surgeon, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, which showed that deceased had died in consequence of a fractured skull; the wound was very extensive; a considerable portion of the skull having been crushed in, and the doctor was of opinion that the injury had been inflicted with a blunt instrument.

Coxswain Nesbitt, of the Harbor Police, testified to the disorderly condition in which he found the vessel and the mutinous state of the crew.

The Jury then retired and soon returned the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death from concussion and compression of the brain from blows at the hands of Robert Craig, James Dillon and Alfred Ryder, May 23, 1860. Further, we consider Joseph McDonald, George Beecher, James Brown, Wm. Smith, and George Croix as accessories to his death."

In reply to the questions of the Coroner, the prisoners responded either they were not guilty of the charge, or knew nothing of the manner in which the fatal blow was given. The accused were then returned to the Tombs in custody of the officers of Marshal Rynders, by whom they had been already held on a charge of mutiny. Scarce one of them but bears a scar received in the conflict, and they all present an appearance of brutality and degradation. Mr. Carr, the second mate, and Simon Gaffney, one of the seamen who refused to participate in the mutiny, were detained as witnesses. Deceased was an Irishman, 47 years of age, and has left a wife and family.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BEFORE HON. K. G. WHITE.

George Beecher and seven others, seamen belonging to the crew of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, of this port, who mutinied on Wednesday last as she was about sailing for Liverpool, were yesterday brought before United States Commissioner K. G. WHITE for examination. The whole party exhibited personal evidences of the fearful riot in which they had been engaged, being covered with wounds and bruises received in the fray. The Captain, two mates and the boatswain were examined, and testified, as before the Coroner, to the riotous and mutinous conduct of the men. A carpenter's tool chest was seized, and the hammers, chisels and other edge tools indiscriminately used in their attack upon the officers. The whole party were remanded for trial, and their case will be immediately sent to the Grand Jury.

The Spring Regatta.

PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on Thursday morning, the 7th of June, at 10½ o'clock. There will be a prize valued at $150 for each class of yachts. The classes will be allowed time for measurement as follows:

The first-class, *one second* per square foot. The second class, *one and thirty-five hundredths seconds* per square foot. The third class, *one and seven-tenths seconds* per square foot.

This allowance shall be based upon the product of the multiplication of the extreme length, on or under the water line, from fore side of stem to aft side of stern-post, by the extreme breadth, wherever found, both measures to be in feet and decimals.

The courses marked out for sailing are as follows:

A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Club-house, at Hoboken; on the east side of which the sloops will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with those of the least areas. The third class abreast of said stake-boat, 80 yards apart, on a line due east; the second class, 90 yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, 200 yards to the north, and the first class, 100 yards apart, on a similar line, 200 yards to the north of the latter; the schooners will anchor to the eastward of the second and first class lines, in the same order. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted and gaff-topsails set. The Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag-boat stationed off Robins' Reef Light; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east.

Returning, they will first pass the flag-boat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat off Robins' Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to a flag-boat off Governor's Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club-house, Hoboken, passing it to the westward.

In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz.: Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The following rules will govern the races:

A statement containing the name of each yacht, and the name of the owner or owners (all of whom must be members of the Club) the rig, dimensions and tonnage, as computed by the measurer, in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall be filed with the Secretary before she can enter for a regatta.

A true model of each yacht shall be deposited with the Secretary before she can enter for any regatta.

Owners of yachts, proposing to enter for any regatta, shall give notice in writing to the measurer, specifying the time and place when and where, the yachts may be measured, such time to be not less than twenty four hours after the delivery of said notice, and during the ten days next preceding the limited time for entry, and such place as the convenient part of the New-York Harbor.

On said measurement, the measurer shall receive such reasonable aid as he may require from the crew of the yacht measured.

No other than fore and aft sails shall be set on a yacht while contending for a prize.

No member, and no interested in more than one yacht entered for any regatta.

Yachts allowed to carry men, as follows:

First class, one to every four tons of her measurement. Second class, one to every three and a half tons. Third class, one to every three tons.

Every yacht under fifty tons shall carry during a regatta, a serviceable boat not less than ten feet in length; any yachts over fifty tons shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length.

Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 6 Pine-street.

Owners of yachts entered for the regatta are required to have them at the anchorage, abreast of the Club-house, by 9 A. M., on the day of the Regatta; and the Committee may exclude any yacht from competing for a prize that is not at the anchorage at the time designated.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME.—The Twentieth Anniversary of the Colored Home, in Sixty-fifth-street, was held yesterday afternoon. The Institution provides a home for about five hundred persons, a majority of whom are aged and infirm men and women. There are also a number of young persons of both sexes, and children from infancy upwards. It is sustained by donations, collections, and bequests of philanthropic persons. The treasurer's report set forth that there had been received upwards of $14,000, leaving a balance of upwards of $1,200, which, with various grants, amounts to about $2,000, which go towards liquidating the building fund debt. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. MCDONALD, Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, colored, of British Guiana, read the 34th Psalm; Mr. R. G. PARDEE, of the Sunday School Union, offered prayer, after which brief addresses were made by Rev. H. H. GARNET, Rev. J. THOMPSON, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Grand-street; Rev. Mr. WELLS, of Williamsburgh; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Methodist, Rev. C. B. RAY, Rev Mr. HENDERSON, and others. The addresses were interspersed with the singing of hymns, in which the congregation united. A collection was taken, after which the doxology was sung, and the exercises were closed by the Benediction. Afterwards the people, including the beneficiaries, old and young, took their way about the grounds, and enjoyed themselves in various sports.

AN UNEXPECTED VACATION.—The teachers and pupils of Ward School No. 39 were quite suddenly called upon yesterday morning to vacate their building, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-street, as the side wall was found to have been cracked, in consequence of the excavation for a cellar on the adjoining lot. The President of the Board of Education was at once notified of the dangerous condition of the building, and directions were immediately given to dismiss the pupils,—some 1,100 in number,—until Monday morning, when, should the edifice in the interval not have been rendered secure, temporary accommodations for the school will probably be obtained elsewhere. Some time since the School officers of the Ward asked an appropriation for a new building, as the present one is altogether unsuitable, and has not been considered perfectly safe since it was elevated five feet, seven years ago, when the grade of the street was raised. At that time the walls cracked slightly, and it was supposed that iron columns placed as supports on each floor would obviate any danger; but the device did not entirely remedy the defect. The building has been placed in charge of the Sanitary Police.

BIRTHDAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of Queen VICTORIA, the resident British population of New-York and suburbs manifested their loyalty in a becoming manner, not by a procession in the streets—the English don't do that—but by a dinner given to select invited guests, by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul; by friendly greetings in the streets; by the firing of a "royal sainte" of 21 guns by the Cunard steamer *Persia*, at her dock in Jersey City; by the display of the "flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" at the Consul's office, and on the masts of every British ship in the waters of the Bay; and by numerous private patriotic parlor parties, where her Majesty's health was drank loyally and repeatedly. Her Majesty entered yesterday on her forty-second year. We join with our British friends in wishing her a long life, and a reign as happy to its termination as it has been since its commencement.

IMPERIAL DONATION TO AN AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDER.—The rumor that Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, who recently returned from Europe, had secured valuable contracts for ships, appears not to have been correct. During his absence abroad, Mr. WEBB received an autograph letter from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia, expressing his perfect satisfaction with the ship *General Admiral*, built by Mr. WEBB, and asking his acceptance of a massive diamond snuff box as a testimonial of his personal esteem. The Imperial gift is probably in the possession of the American Minister, through whom it will be presented to the great ship-builder.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS.—The new Postmaster was completely overrun yesterday with applicants for office. It seems to be the impression outside that there is to be a general removal of all the clerks in the office; but this is a mistake. There will, doubtless, be some changes made from time to time, but a large majority of the present employes will be retained until they shall be found to be undeserving. There have been no removals as yet, and will not be any for several days. It may be important information for applicants to state that the Post-office clerks are the poorest paid, in proportion to their work, of any of the Government employes in this City. There are but few salaries as high as $1,000, and a large majority of them range from $600 to $900.

MISS JACONS' READINGS.—Last evening Miss C. A. JACOBS gave a select poetic reading entertainment to a large company of ladies and gentlemen at the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless. Miss JACOBS comes all the way from Galena, Ill. She possesses a remarkably clear voice, and rendered her selections to the satisfaction of her audience. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to her at the close of her effort.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.—The Central Republican Campaign Club met last night, and, having transacted some formal business, were addressed by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER and EX-Senator SMITH, of Conn. The tenor of both speeches represented the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN as a sacrifice of local and personal preferences for the benefit of the party.

LEGERDEMAIN.—The mysteries of ventriloquism and legerdemain are rendered more inscrutable than ever by the exhibition which Prof. JACOBS gives every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M., at the Temple of Magic, No. 444 Broadway.

Police Reports.

LEVYING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

It yesterday became the duty of Justice KELLY to commit for examination on charges of grand larceny two men, known as John Hurley and J. T. Brown, whose pleading accents have almost daily fallen upon his judicial ears as practitioners at the bar of his Court. Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth, the music publisher, of No. 6 Astor-place, is one of the complainants, and Mrs. Delia A. Corbiene, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 316 Lexington-avenue, is the other. Mr. Dodworth alleged that he had stored at the printing-office of George W. Ackerman, No. 53 Mercer-street, a quantity of stereotype music plates, and that, as he had been informed, on the morning of Saturday last the accused called at Ackerman's place, having a pretended execution against him for debt, and levied not only on the property of the printer, but also upon that of the complainant. The plates however, at that time, were restored, when the accused learned from a journeyman in the office that Mr. Ackerman did not own them, but on Monday morning the prisoners reappeared at the printing-office, and after breaking open the door, carried away all the property, including $3,000 worth of Mr. Dodworth's plates, which they secreted. Hurley subsequently called upon Mr. D., and stated that he was a constable, but offered to restore the property. His proposal did not meet with an acceptance, and a complaint was lodged against both Brown and himself. The claim of Hurley to being a constable is not admitted, notwithstanding the fact that he was elected to the office at the last election, as he failed to comply with the law in filing his securities within the specified time. Upon this ground the complaint of Mrs. Corbiene is made against him, she having alleged that he broke into her house without authority, and carried away $500 worth of her household furniture.

VARIOUS DELINQUENCIES.

Mary Augusta Carll, a young woman who has sometimes appeared in minor characters on the stage of the Bowery Theatre, was committed for trial, yesterday, on the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Goldsmidt, from whom she confessed to have stolen $50 worth of cheap jewelry, in February last, at which time she boarded with the complainant, at No. 131 Liberty-street.... During the absence from home of the family of Mr. J. Meistadt, residing at No. 7 Hubert-street, a few days since, money and clothing valued in the aggregate at $150, were stolen, it is said, by Mary Ann Thompson, *alias* Burns, the servant girl. Detective Roach, who has reason to believe that the accused has been a frequent violator of the Eighth Commandment, found her in Newark, and she was brought to the City for examination.... John C. Darby, of Lexington, Ky., now stopping at the Lafarge House, lost a watch valued at $150, at a house in Wooster-street, which he should not have visited. A young woman named Sarah Reed was committed by Justice KELLY on a charge of having stolen the property.... Charles E. Norton, a young man, who has been employed as Clerk in the office of the agent of the Receiver of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, was held for examination by Justice COWLEY, on a charge of having embezzled a small amount from the funds which passed through his hands. An examination of his accounts is to be made, which the accused asserts will result in a demonstration of his innocence.

SUNRISE AT THE TOMBS.

A few weeks ago an intellectual young negro, known as Samuel Powell *alias* Sunrise, was shipped as steward of the packet-ship *Webster* for a voyage to Liverpool, but before leaving port he broke his engagement without informing the Captain, and carried away $500 worth of silver ware belonging to the vessel. He is since alleged to have stolen, under precisely similar circumstances, a valuable gold watch from the Captain of the ship *Emerald Isle*, and for a day or two past the police have anxiously watched his appearing. Yesterday the beaming face of this son of Ham was descried in West Broadway by officer Earle, of the Fifth Precinct, and now its rays are refracted by the prison bars and its light obscured by the smoky atmosphere of the Tombs, where Justice CONNOLLY has consigned its owner.

TRICKS ON TAILORS.

Nina Krauss, a German woman, was apprehended yesterday by Officer Folwell, of the Third Ward, on a charge of having swindled various clothing dealers by obtaining from them quantities of goods to make up, instead of doing which, she would pawn the property, or otherwise dispose of it for her own benefit. An account-book, found in possession of the accused, purported to show that she had done a great deal of work for Mr. Baldwin, a merchant tailor in the Bowery, but these entries, as well as a certificate as to her honesty and business capacity, signed with the same gentleman's name, are declared to have been forged. Several complainants will appear against the woman to-day, and, pending the result of the examination, she is detained at the Tombs by Justice CONNOLLY.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A REPUBLICAN DELEGATE.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Mr. FREDERICK W. LORD, a delegate from Suffolk County to the late Republican Convention at Chicago. Deceased was attacked at Albany, on the 12th inst, with apoplexy, while on his way to Chicago, but had so far recovered that his friends brought him to this City yesterday morning on the steamer *Isaac Newton*. Thence he was removed, immediately after his arrival, to the steamer *Massachusetts*, to be conveyed to his home at Greenport, L. I., but he had not been fifteen minutes on board before he died. Mr. LORD was 59 years of age.

DEATH OF A FERRY-MASTER FROM VIOLENCE.

Sunday evening a dispute occurred between Mr. JOHN M. COPPER, of the Weehawken ferry, at West Hoboken, and a number of disorderly characters. In the progress of which the ferry-master was stabbed with a knife by one of the rowdies, and his death resulted yesterday in consequence of the wound. His assailants were subsequently arrested, and are now in the Bergen jail. Coroner JACKMAN impanneled a jury at the residence of the deceased, No. 415 West Forty-second-street, but deferred the examination until next Monday.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Yesterday noon, a man who has not been identified was instantly killed by the pole of a stage, which knocked him out of a heavy country wagon in which he was riding up Broadway, near Broome street. The body was removed to Bellevue dead-house, where an inquest will be held upon it to-day. Upon the wagon was painted "D. MORRISON, Newtown, L. I.," and it is supposed that deceased resided there.... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body of TERESA HELEN MARSHAL, a child 6 years of age, who died from the effects of scalds received by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water while she was playing at blind man's buff. The accident occurred at No. 234 Delancey-street.

Fires.

AT THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.

The washing and drying establishment attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Manhattanville, was burned down on Wednesday night. The belief is that the fire was caused by some sparks from a plumber's furnace, as workmen had been engaged during the day in repairing the water pipes.

IN A STABLE.

About $100 damage was done, at 10 o'clock last night, to a small frame stable and an adjoining shanty at No. 231 East Thirteenth street, owned by GEORGE MURPHY. The origin of the fire is not known, and the buildings were uninsured.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE NEW COUNTRY MARKET IN CANAL-STREET.

In December of the past year, the following resolution was passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, and by virtue of the authority thus conferred, the Street Commissioner is at present engaged in removing the unseemly mass of brick and mortar misnamed a dépôt, and occupied by the Hudson River Railroad Company, the intention of the authorities being to open the space thus vacated for a country market, which is much needed in that neighborhood. This is one step towards breaking up the monopoly of the Washington Market, and while it will afford much-needed accommodations to residents in that vicinity, may prove to be the entering-wedge of the contemplated new market in the upper portion of the City:

Resolved, That at the expiration of lease now held by the Hudson River Railroad Company of the building on the plot of ground bounded by Canal, West and Hoboken streets, the said building be removed under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the vacant space be appropriated as a Country Market.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

GOSSIP AT HEADQUARTERS—THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

The Police Board yesterday received a number of reports of unclean places, which were disposed of in the usual manner. A note was received from Capt. DOWLING, declining to accept the proposed position of Inspector of the lower Wards. He preferred to remain Captain of the 6th Ward.

Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Police, did not make his permanent appearance at head-quarters yesterday. This led to the rumor that he had declined to accept the position. It was even stated that Mr. KENNEDY declined to fill Mr. PILLSBURY'S shoes unless he could have what Mr. PILLSBURY required before he vacated them, *i. e.*, room to move about without having a President or a Committee throwing obstacles in his way. Others said, however, that Mr. KENNEDY was simply settling up matters at Castle Garden before assuming his new duties. Mr. KENNEDY'S well-known executive abilities have led to a belief at head-quarters, that if he has power he will inaugurate a signal change in the administration of his department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

UNSAFETY OF ONE OF THE BUILDINGS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The weekly report from the Institution of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction yesterday showed that the number of inmates in the various establishments, on the 19th of May, was 7,369—a decrease of 25 as compared with the former report. Mr. WEEKS, Superintendent of Blackwell's Island, reported that he had examined the southeast stair-case tower of that building of the Almshouse occupied by females, and found that it leans 7½ inches west and south; and from information received from Mr. SIMPSON, the engineer, he judged that little, if any, substantial material had been used in its construction. He thought that while it might stand for years, it was liable to fall at any moment, and therefore he recommended that it be taken down and a better structure put in its place. The communication, with a number of others of less importance, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A communication from the Directors of the Colored Orphan Asylum, asking $1 instead of 60 cents per week for the support of the children, had the same reference. The number of children at present in the Asylum is 180. The Board then adjourned.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

REASONABLE PROPOSITION BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller HAWS, in order to save tedious litigation and the credit of the City, has proposed to the counsel of Mr. PLATT that a case should be made up in which the points at issue shall be distinctly placed before the Supreme Court. It is supposed that the importance of the case would insure an immediate decision. An answer will probably be given to the proposition to-day.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

RATES OF LICENSES FOR THE HOTELS.

The Board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and granted five licenses. The following rates were fixed upon for the licenses heretofore granted to the hotels: Metropolitan Hotel, $50; St. Nicholas Hotel, $50; Fifth-avenue Hotel, $50; Laforge House, $40. All the other licenses already granted were fixed at $30. The Board will sit daily until the fifty days allowed it by law have expired. After that time no licenses can be granted.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NOT IDENTIFIED.—The body of a man found at the foot of J-street, Greenpoint, Wednesday, and at first supposed to have been the remains of Capt. BUAR, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, has not yet been identified. A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday by Dr. BAUER, assisted by Dr. WHALEY. There were evident marks of violence on the body, but none of the wounds were sufficient to have caused death, though evidently made just before death. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. On some part of the clothing was found in writing "Dr. Breatnan," which fact may lead to the identification of the body.

CONVICTIONS.—CHARLES PARKER was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Frankfort County Bank, Mass., and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. An accomplice, named JOHN ROBINSON, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the same institution. Several liquor-dealers pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each, which they promptly paid, and were discharged.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 27, 40, 63, 65, 68. The following notice has been issued by the Clerk of this Court: "All causes which, by pleadings or by stipulations of parties, are to be tried by Court in the June Calendar will be ordered over to July Term. No Jury will be summoned for July Term, but issues of law or of fact to be tried by the Court, will be noticed as usual for said July Term. Four weeks in June Term for trials."

COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND DEAD HOUSE.—At the last meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, a Special Committee was appointed to recommend a site for the proposed County Court House. At the same meeting a Committee was authorized to procure plans and specifications for a Dead House, to be erected on the City Hospital grounds.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named WILLIAM COCHRANE, of New-York, called to see a servant girl at No. 87 Remsen-street, Wednesday night, and, while engaged in conversation, fell over and died before medical aid could be procured. His death was caused by a disease of the heart.

CHILD POISONED.—JOHN CARVERY, 7 years of age, whose parents reside at the corner of Front and Lovemore streets, died yesterday from drinking a quantity of potash ley, which he mistook for coffee.

New-Jersey.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—A meeting was held last night at Scott's Exchange in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, for the purpose of organizing a Lincoln Club. A. GRIESE was appointed Chairman, and WM. B. DUNNING Secretary. Ex-Mayor GREGORY, one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, was present and made an interesting report of the proceedings during the several days that the Convention was in session. From conversation with gentlemen from various sections of the country, and the enthusiasm manifested on the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. GREGORY believed that the opposition would be triumphantly elected. A Committee, consisting of two from each Ward, was appointed to present a plan of organization. They subsequently reported in favor of calling the organization "The Lincoln Campaign Club, of Jersey City." A Committee was appointed to ascertain the probable cost of erecting a wigwam, and find a location upon which to construct it. Directions were also given to procure a hall temporarily for the use of the Club. Quite a number of names were enrolled for membership.....Preliminary steps have been taken for the purpose of forming an organization, to be called the "Hudson County Lincoln Brigade."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PROF. WILSON, THE ORIENTALIST.

The death of HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, is just announced. He was born in London, in September, 1796. At the age of fifteen he was taken from the Soho-square school, where he had received an excellent education, to be initiated into the mysteries of the counting-room. It took but a few months to prove to young WILSON that the desk could not develop those powers which he felt conscious that he possessed, and he left it to devote himself to the study of medicine. In 1805 he passed as a member of the College of Surgeons, and soon afterwards received an appointment to an office in the Calcutta Mint. While on his voyage to India he commenced the study of the Oriental languages. The works of Sir W. JONES, which fell under Mr. WILSON'S eye soon after his arrival at the scene of his labors, induced him to commence the study of the Sanscrit. At every turn he found himself crippled by the want of a good, Sanscrit-English Dictionary; and as the most satisfactory and speedy way of supplying his necessity, he turned his attention to the preparation of such a work. It appeared in 1819, and met with a hearty reception from scholars. After having accomplished this task, Mr. WILSON devoted himself to reorganizing the Benares Sanscrit College, which had fallen into decay. In 1821 he returned to Calcutta. Contributions from his pen, which appeared in the *Arabic Researches* and the *Oriental Quarterly Magazine*, testified to his continued industry. The Sanscrit College, at Calcutta, was also greatly indebted to his efforts for a revival of its efficiency. The appointment to the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, which was offered Mr. WILSON in 1833, induced him to return to England. All the learned societies with which he had been connected expressed their regret at his departure. A complimentary address to Prof. WILSON landed in England after an absence of a quarter of a century, and immediately entered himself as a member of Exeter College, where he was admitted to the degree of A. M. He was, about this period, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became a member of the Numismatic and Philological societies soon after their formation. He was Librarian to the East India Company, Visitor to the East India College of Addiscombe, and President of the Royal Arabic Society. The scholars on the continent displayed their appreciation of his eminent services by electing him a member of the Imperial Institute of France, and of the Imperial and Royal Academies of St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Munich and Berlin. He had a membership in numerous other societies besides these. Besides writing miscellaneous works, illustrating the mythology, history and traditions of the East, he superintended the correction of an edition of *Mill's History of India*. Prof. WILSON'S wife was a daughter of GEORGE SIDDONS, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the celebrated SARAH SIDDONS.

Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, who died at Columbia, S. C., on the 22d inst., was born on the 27th of December, 1794, in Philadelphia, where his parents were temporarily sojourning, his father being in attendance upon Congress, as a member from Virginia. Young PRESTON graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1812, studied law with the distinguished WILLIAM WIRT, and in 1816, traveled extensively in Europe, availing himself during his tour of every opportunity for hearing lectures from distinguished professors of jurisprudence. In 1821 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession for one year in Virginia. Then he removed to Columbia, S. C., where he has since resided. In 1824 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1832 to the Senate. He held a seat in the latter body for ten years, and then resigned to resume the practice of his profession. Three years after wards—in 1845—he was appointed President of the University of South Carolina. In 1851 his health obliged him to resign. He has always been distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of State rights.

The Cincinnati Tornado.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Tuesday.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a tremendous tornado burst upon the city. We had observed, a few minutes before, that the storm rising in the southwest promised to be one of unusual severity. Violent gusts of wind whirled the dust in fierce eddies about the streets, and made the sand and gravel whiz and spin over the boulders and sidewalks. The air suddenly grew dark, and presently a craggy mass of black and ashen clouds were seen, laced and bristling with streams of lightning, rushing up the sky with amazing velocity. So vivid and incessant was the play of electricity, that the storm-cloud seemed like a magazine of rockets exploding and launching volleys of fiery darts in every direction. While the lightnings were flaming above, the tempest was roaring below, and as it advanced the city was lost to view in the white and hissing spray of the rain.

The force of the wind was for this latitude almost unexampled.

A dreadful calamity occurred on Fifth, opposite Wood-street, and near the Hamilton and Dayton dépôt. A new three-story brick building was erected by HENRY FROSTINGER, and the carpenters—five in number—were at work in the interior, when in the midst of the storm the building was felt to sway. Two of the men immediately made their escape from the windows, and a third who was at work below quitted by the door, when another hurricane blast struck the fabric, which tottered and crumbled into a wreck of brick, mortar and splinters, in the midst of which two unfortunate workmen left in the building were buried. The confusion and terror occasioned by the crash induced a report that there were some dead and frozen victims, and a crowd was immediately gathered, when a portion of the lower extremities of a human being were seen protruding from the rubbish, which as speedily as possible was cleared away, and two bodies, buried within a few feet of each other, taken out. They presented a shocking appearance; their faces were horribly disfigured, and the heads were literally smashed. The Coroner was sent for, who shortly after held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned. Their names were FREDERICK BRINCKERHYER and HENRY HISKLER, the former a young man aged about 20 years, the latter about 30 years old, who resided on Betts-street, one door from Linn, a wife and child being left to mourn his untimely fate.

The Coroner had just finished the above inquest, when he was summoned to investigate the death of another victim to the unrelenting fury of the hurricane. This was THOMAS COLE, who was killed in his brick-yard on the corner of Eighth and Freeman streets, by the falling of a shed. The deceased resided on Carr-street, and he, too, leaves a wife and three children.

The most terrifying incident of the tempest was the unroofing of the Fourteenth District School-house, and the consequent scenes among frenzied children. The teachers saw the storm gathering, and closed the windows. The tornado swept madly up from the valley and struck the west gable of the devoted house, which quivered like a leaf. At the instant no apprehensions were entertained. But the tempest, as if maddened by opposition, came back with a fearful rebound, and the bricks began to rattle, the shingles flew like hailstones, and in an instant the whole roof was lifted from the walls and dashed to the opposite side of the street. Miss RACHAEL MEDSKER, who taught the infant class in the west room of the upper story, meantime comprehended the danger, and with rare presence of mind, and heroic courage, fled to the school-room door, closed it, and placed her back against it, to keep the frightened children from plunging in headlong confusion down stairs. But while the brave girl sprang to her duty she was struck upon the head and face by falling bricks, but she stood at her post while the blood streamed from her wounds until the roof had taken its flight, and her room was a terrible scene of confusion and devastation.

At 2:25 P. M. the Covington and Lexington train entered a forest sixteen miles south of Covington, and the hurricane struck. Trees fell like reeds. It seemed safer to proceed than to stop, and either seemed destructive. When the train was within fifty yards of a clearing, twelve trees fell within fifty feet of the cars. One of them, a soft poplar, *three feet eight inches in didmeter*, fell just in front of the engine, *which leaped it, leaving her trucks, cylinders and steam-chests behind.* The tree is under the baggage car, and the car on its side. The train stopped within a distance of forty feet, throwing passengers in a heap at the front end. When the train stopped, limbs of trees were falling like flails, and two trees came crashing like a thunderbolt, and filling the air with leaves and boughs. The tops of several trees fell within a few feet of the ladies' car. A scene of more utter terror could not be imagined. Death seemed inevitable. The track of the tornado was about one hundred yards wide, and the train was in the very centre of it. TOM FLOOD, the fireman, had both hands badly scalded, and was otherwise injured. ISAAC BARNEY, engineer, stood at his post like a man, and received only a small cut over one eye. He was covered with the branches of trees and leaves. No passenger car was thrown from the track. The screams of children, the shrieks of terrified women, the pallor of stout men, was a scene to move the soul. It was awful. All the employes of the train were more or less hurt, but the passengers escaped without injury. The fireman was buried under the wood in the tender, and would have been scalded to death but for FRANK LOCKWOOD, who worked like a hero to save the poor fellow. The storm lasted perhaps ten minutes.

There was universal consternation throughout the city. People lost faith in the roofs over and the walls around them, and ran into the streets, notwithstanding the rain, for safety.

The sun sat in a sky of crimson and orange. The Western sky was illuminated as if by a vast conflagration. A heavy rain set in early in the evening and continued until after midnight, drenching the habitations made roofless by the tornado, which is conceded to have been the most disastrous known to the present generation.

Cricket.

OPENING DAY OF THE SATELLITE CLUB OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

The members of this Club had a very pleasant match on Thursday, by way of celebrating the commencement of their season. A large number of the members and many cricketers from other Clubs were on the ground. Sides were chosen by Messrs. BEACH and WARDLE. The following is the score:

BEACH'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Beach c. Wardle b. Walton	9	c. Mee b. Godwin	7
Tribeck st. Wardle b. Walton	13	b. Godwin	5
J. Sammond b. Walton	0	c. Palen b. Godwin	6
Bixley b Walton	2	c. Palen b. Watson	0
Johnson b. Walton	8	c Palen b. Watson	0
Jenny b Watson	1	c. Walton b. Godwin	2
J. Olmsted c. Wardle b. Walker	1	b. Watson	1
Rivenburgh hit wicket b. Walton	1	b. Watson	0
Powell c. Walton b. Watson	6	b. Godwin	1
J. Grum, not out	7	b. Watson	3
Jas. Ol